THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, GREET F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

pTERMS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad of \$3 00 at the expiration of aix months. sies will be sent to one address for ten if payment be forwarded in advance. PERTISEMENTS making less than a square bree times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00 Committee .- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS

NG. EDNUSD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper.]

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 16. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

THE CHURCH.

following extracts are taken from an article in Evangelical Union, edited by Elisha

the bow two extensive organizations which the destruction of the Christian Church leading objects of their efforts. These ty, in its open character, and the Amerirery Society. They agree in declaring object to overthrow the Church. And the measures, at least in the beginin the measures, at least in the begin-hich to effect their purpose. see in endeavoring to render the Church stry as odious as possible, in operating place, with the combined influence of oppression, and the hatred of relithey also agree in connecting the over-Churches with a political revolution.

ican Anti-Slavery Society declared its take an exodus for the Slave to freedom on of the American Church, and the American Union. And to effect these e American Cition. And to effect these ough popular agency, without political Church and the ministry are represent-tost adions point of view in which lan-represent them. Everything that imagieive that is vile and abominable, is

to the notion of destroying the Church and order to liberate the slaves of only, there is in it such a complication of evil, dicate the very worst of passions, working the worst of principles, to accomplish the

of purposes. not know the precise time at which W. L. a organized his Society in the Stable Loft on. Their resolution of 1844 professes a with the slave power for 14 years. This each back to 1830.

wald reach back to 1830.

But just to think of the position taken by such a institution, so soon after it commenced its exist-A secret organization, by a few individuals -for that was the character given of F. Douglass at a public meeting held in this.—because it had not, in 12 or 14 years from on,—because it find not, in 12 of 14 years from he beginning, sholished Slavery in the United hes, was so filled with passion as to declare its pose to destroy both the Church and the Gov-ment! The world does not afford such another

what is the course of the Boston Society? of a few years, from the intemperate of discussion adopted by its leaders, the South was roused to indignation. And, as a freak of passion, never heard of before, they their determination to destroy both the nd the Government! And they are now sing the free States, with agents, endeavoring ry the resolution into effect.

by violence! But what is it, after all, but a frenzy against both God and man? Reliroved, the Church is to be destroy-Government is to be destroyed, and the iders are to be destroyed. And all this bea complicated system of evil, which had been goot for ages, and had interwoven itself into ery texture of society, did not give way to W. his cotemporaries, and cease to exafter they had formed their Stable And now they are storming and ralling the Churches synagogues of Satan, le Ministry a lying Priesthood, and men, who have advocated the cause of hucentury, with being thieves and un mad, could dictate such a course? such pretexts as these, to attempt to destroy Church, and to make this their lead scale, which is repr New Testament as Demoniac Possession. not make a more headlong, reckless rush to

from the Cleveland American. ABBY FOSTER.

here is nothing, perhaps, more difficult for per-tosce, than their own inconsistency. We were a more forcibly struck with the correctness of innent, than in the case of Abby Foster and usband, while lecturing in this city. Churchlergymen, Liberty men,-in fine, every one in for their share of abuse. None escaped. nan belonged to one of the pro-slavery church-however correct his own individual sentiments, the was none other than a pro-slavery man. No ould live in our nation, and be anti-slavery, soil, into the ancient quarrel between Garriwitt and their eastern friends, concern red, we know of no association of professed anties, except a little knot of professed anti-slavwemen in the county of Ashtabula.

JUSTICE. a the Southern Tribune, of Point Coupee, La.

ABOLITION. noh dark libel that thou lick'st to shape,

mey'st from law, but not from scorn escape. Of all subjects, the most delicate that can be agias suspects, the most delicate that can be against a suspects, the most delicate that can be against a fair only upon the fullest and most irrefragible of that such a charge should be made against a a. What then should be said of those, who, done a shadow of proof, charge upon the Whighy that they are connected with the abolitionists like Novil? That such a charge should come renal and prostitute press, whose very air is and is sistained in infamy by a party, the which are corruption's self—is not strange, on and slander is their trade, and when begiest their business, patromage leaves them le to be honest, and too conscientions to effect nds. We say, that such a press as this make the charge is not strange; but that in tal circle, men of refined minds and respectationant and circle, men of refined minds and respectational makes and respectational minds and respectational minds and respectational minds and respectively. The comparison of the comparison o sing made to addle such a charge upon the sing made to addle such a charge upon the linear Whige of Louisiana. This foul slander originated by the Mississippian, and reiterated stread obscure loco foco papers of this State, as the information of the Villager, in regard to the lag pany of Ohio, and Cassius M. Clay's True location are would simply remark: was it not a large and would simply remark: was it not a large. we would simply remark: was it not a gislature of Ohio that passed a law by ers could reclaim fugitives in that State?
a loco foco Legislature that repealed
What is Mr Duncan, the Democrat pur
Ohio? Answer these questions, Mr.

my of the northern anti-slavery w akers, freedom seems to mean nothing but or for railing against truth; and so lax is traility, that they openly advocate disunion

er of Ohio? Answer these questions, Mr.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

APRIL 17, 1846.

establishments are so many little wheels, all moved order by the power of Christ in the soul. Collins overlooks the grain of mustard-seed, and is merely making a noise with the sounding brass and tinkling

cymbals of the natural man. It is my duty to stop my Liberator. I have written I noticed one paragraph in your Liberator of March to H. Williams for that purpose, contrary to my will 27, which I was astonished to find under the head of as a man. I may, however, wish to get my sentithe 'Refuge of Oppression.' The article you preface ments before the public, and patronize it as much or more than I have; but this I must leave wholly with

PRETY VERSUS-HUMANITY. Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster have recently visited Oberlin, and delivered a course of anti-slavery lectures. The Oberlin Evangelist assents to, and dissents from, many things advanced by them, and concludes its review both the master and the slave. I presume thou wilt wonder, and regret my course; but let me entreat Then comes the following paragraph from the thee to be still from all the wanderings and plans of thy reasoning mind, and in the language of another, We will only add, that the visit of our friends occurred at a time when many souls were anxiously enquiring the way of salvation—when many were just entering upon the peculiar trials, viciositudes and joys of a life of faith and consecration to God. Under these circumstances, there were many of our people who felt they could not endure to have their own minds or the minds of their children and friends diverted from the great interests of the revival—the salvation of souls around our own firesides, and in the boson of our own Institution and community. [1:1] · Gather into thyself all thy wandering thoughts, and be still, and let not one thought or imagination of thy own heart or brain move in thee, that thou mayest come out of the troubles of the world, and vain speculations of the human will, into that perfect peace, &c. &c. Observe the above rule, dear friend, and thou wilt see thy error, and acknowledge that thou

With gratitude to thee for thy favors, and with ardent prayer in my spirit, that thou may est not be long The exclamation points appear to be of your own entangled with the wisdom of this world, but be suc-Now I cannot see any harm in the above paragraph for Christ's sake, I remain thy friend, and a servant from the Evangelist, unless the honor and the rights of the Lord, to aid in drawing his church out of the of the slave, or anti-slavery, is paramount to the rights | wilderness, ALFRED WELLS of God or his government—unless the honor of God and his government are beneath the honor of poor

SELECTIONS.

From the Utien Gazette.

cannot see the propriety of censuring the Evangelist in that respect, unless the salvation of the slaves from THE QUESTION OF COLORED SUFFRAGE. As the abolition of the present anomalous and temporal and bodily bondage is of vast more importance than the eternal salvation of the souls of men from spiritual bondage, to sin and Satan. A slave may experience the disenthralment of his soul from sin and eternal misery, and become an heir of heaven, while his free master may sink to hell. Would not the slave, in that case, be happy, infinitely happy, while his lordly master be miserable? Would not the master in that case be under the most deplorable slavery—he hardest task-master?

The fear you have had so much controversy in your spiritual bondage, to sin the convention of the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present survive and its violent to sufficient on the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present survive and its violent to sufficient on the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present anomalous and invitious distinction which exists under the present and constitution which exists under the present and const

Place in relation to it:On the 12th day of September, the committee

paper of late, about the Rights of God, that you begin to think that he has not not much rights left.—
Hear what the 'Lord God of Israel saith.' 'For them that honor me, I will honor; and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.' I Sam. 2: 30.

Now, if it is a fast, that there are special influences.

spise me, shall be lightly esteemed. I Sam. 2: 30.

Now, if it is a fact, that there are special influences of the Holy Spirit poured out upon the souls of men, tending to the conviction of sin and of judgment, and influencing them to embrace the Saviour held out to them, would not any influence tending to divert their attention to inferior and subordinate subjects be wrong, be wicked, and of baneful tendency? Would it not be a gross insult to God himself? A being ought to be honored just in proportion to his dignity; ought to be honored just in proportion to his dignity;

according to his being worthy of honor. Is not God the Supreme Being, who inhabiteth eternity; who has forever existed, and ever will exist; who is infinitely greater than all other beings in the whole universe, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and knows all that every one of his creatives, and whole the control of the committee, providing that every male citizen, (without distinction of columns are all their every one of his creatives are all their every male citizen, whole the columns are all their every male citizen, whole the columns are all their every male citizen, and columns are all their every male citizen, whole the columns are all their every male citizen, who are all their every male citizen, who are all their every male citizen, who are all their every male citizen, and all their every male citizen. universe, and knows all that every one of his creatures ever did, and all their sins: worthy of the highest honor? I will further illustrate my subject. Suppose the venerable Clarkson should come from England to see you, and as he comes into your house, you

should, instead of meeting him with open arms, stand ga Co., (and now a candidate for the present conaloof, fold your arms, or go and do some other thing
—for instance, should withdraw your attention from

Van Rensedaer, by inserting the word 'white' he For instance, should withdraw your attention from him, and sit down to write a paragraph upon antislavery. Would it not be a gross insult and indignity to him? Suppose a man of great dignity and high moral worth should call to see you, and should wish to speak to you, and, instead of listening to him, you should commence singing and diverting your mind from hearing him. Would not that be wrong, a high insult and indignity? I think you must answer, yes.

Yan Rensselaer, by inserting the word 'white' before 'male citizens,' so as wholly to exclude color-dictizens from the right of suffringe. This was opposed by Mr. Jay, and advocated by Gen. Root, a democratic member from the county of Onondaga; by Col. Young, and by Judge Rateliff, a democratic member from New-York; and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a democratic member from Delaware.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, by inserting the word 'white' before 'male citizens,' so as wholly to exclude color-dictions, and wholl the word of citizens from the right of suffringe. This was opposed by Mr. Jay, and advocated by Gen. Root, opposed by Mr. Eastwood, a democratic member from the county of Onondaga; by Col. Young, and by Judge Rateliff, a democratic member from New-York; and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a democratic member from Delaware.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, by inserting the word 'white' before 'male citizens,' so as wholly to exclude color-dictions, and wholl different head and advocated by Gen. Root, opposed by Mr. Lastwood, a democratic member from the county of Onondaga; by Col. Young, and by Judge Rateliff, a democratic member from New-York; and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a democratic member from Delaware.

Gen. Van Rensselaer, by inserting the word 'white' before 'male citizens,' so as wholly to exclude color-dictions, and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a democratic member from the county of Onondaga; by Col. Young, and by Judge Rateliff, a democratic member from New-York; and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a democratic member from New-York; and advocated by Mr. R. Clarke, a de

tute, and the question then arising on the resolution as reported by the select committee, Mr. Jay moved that the word white be stricken out.

Chancellor Kent, a Clintonian or Whig member Well, as God is greater and more worthy of honor than all other beings put together, and if he was at Oberlin at the time alluded to, munifesting his pres-

rom Albany, supported the motion of Mr. Jay; Col. Young replied against the amendment.

Mr. Ruius King, a Clintonian or Whig member from Queen's country, supported it.

Col. Young and Gen. Root followed in opposition play of grace peculiarly his own, to have those of his

sinful creatures, who do not appreciate such things, ject, is, I consider, an indignity offered to God him-

Col. Van Vetchen, a Clintonian or Whig memself, and of baneful tendency. We cannot serve two masters at once. A soul under the conviction of sin, Col. Van Vetchen, a Clintonian or Whig member from Albany, advocated it.
Chief Justice Spencer, a Clintonian or Whig member from Albany, opposed it; though he changed his opinion on the final vote.

Gen. Tallimadge, an anti-Clintonian, but since a Whig member from Dutchess county advocated it.
Col. Young and Judge Ratcliff opposed it.
Mr. Livingston, a democratic member from Dutchess, opposed it.
Mr. Jay again advocated it.
The question was then taken on striking out the and begging for mercy at the hand of God, would to have his attention drawn off to other

things; it might be disastrous, and certainly of no

my meaning and views upon the subject, wishing you to publish it, even if it goes under the head of

Refuge of Oppression.

A friend to Right,
ISAAC STEARNS.

WITHDRAWAL.

COLOSSE, (N. Y.) 2nd month, 6, 1846.

WM. L. GARRISON:

BELOYED FRIEND—My mind has been greatly exercised, of late, respecting the dreadful state of our fallen world, and the way that God has appointed to redeem it from sin; and at length I have had my

redeem it from sin; and at length I have bud my mind opened by that spirit that never errs, to see the romedy; and although I bless God for enabling such men as Wm. L. Garrison and H. C. Wright to testify to the truth in many things, set I have symmetric to the truth in many things, set I have symmetric.

men as Wm. L. Garrison and H. C. Wright to testify to the truth in many things, yet I have somewhat against you both.

I have mentioned, in a former letter, which thou has been so kind as to insert in the Liberator, that I could not subscribe to the sontiment, that slavery was in every instance a sin, and that the master might not hold a slave for the slave's benefit. I have not noticed that thou hast attempted to answer my letter—but do not mean to say that thou hast designedly evaded it, nor do I feel the slightest displessure that thou hast not done so.

Another thing I would mention, and that is, that God has clearly showed me that it is not my duty to medille with any society, that is set up to exclusively put down any particular sin, but simply to stick close to the power of God in my soul, that opposes every sin. As to communities, I would say, the true principle is, that every family is now constituted a community, and such family can completely, whether community and such family can completely and the community and such family can completely and community and such family can completely and community and such family can completely and common and common the principle in God's order completely, whether community and such family can completely and common and common the principle in God's order completely and common and common the principle in God's order completely and common the principle in God's order completely and comm

ty principle in God's order completely, whether composed of two, or twenty, or two hundred persons—it
makes no difference. There must be no huying or
sulling amongst them. The saints will know each
other—know that they own nothing—and all their

The declaration of this abolitionist, that Oregon must be secured in order to balance the prependerance of the slave States acquired by the admission of Texas, is a strong indication of the motives which prompts John Quincy Adams to the course he is pursuing, and ought to warn the South of the imment danger in which it will be placed by a war with Great Britain. We believe such a vear will be a crusted equinal slavery, and we believe Messrs. Adams and Giddings are purfectly aware that it will be so. They therefore advocate this war, ostensibly on the ground of autional honor. Let the South beware in time. Let Democrats and Whigs unite to secure an honorable peace, and PRESERVE AN INSTITUTION, the disturbance of which will produce incalculable disaster.

We can see in the failure to adjust this Oregon question, nothing but injury to the southern States, without one single inducement to war. The acquisition of the whole of Oregon (though we would, as much as any, insist upon it, if honor required it, can be of no possible advantage to the slaves States, even though peaceably made. Why, then, should they sametion an unnecessary war for that which they do not want?—Richmond Times.

The Times is candid, and gives very excellent

The Times is candid, and gives very excellent reasons for its opposition to a war for Oregon. And why should the nation go to war? The acquisition of Oregon can be of no possible advantage to the slave States, and their wishes are alone to be consulted, and their interest alone to be looked after. Why should they sanction an unnecessary war for that which they do not want? What care they

ot only of the Senate, but of the House, on this imnot only of the Senate, but of the House, on this important matter? An old neighbor of ours used to talk about people 'devouring (meaning avowing) their sentiments.' This looks a good deal like a bona fade 'devouring,' if former Legislative plighted faith was not wholly Punic faith—and it it was, it is marvellously like an eating of one's own words.

> From the Cleveland American. HENRY CLAY'S SLAVE.

A friend, who is on a visit at Detroit, and who is had an interview and long conversation with the inquiry in that and adjacent counties, as had an interview and long conversation with the inquiry in that and adjacent counties, as that Mr. Athas had an interview and long conversation with the fugitives from Ashland, writes us, that Mr. Atthe fugitives from Ashland, writes as, that Mr. At-kins's account of him is correct, with a few immaterial exceptions, which we will state. Mr. Clay did not leave for Cuba till two weeks after the whipping. It took from Monday morning till Thursday, to finish the hog-killing. Mr. Clay did not verbothy order the overseer to flog the slave, but sent a note, directing him to give him 300 lastes. He also directed him not to do it till after the bog-killing was completed—thus showing a deliberate purpose of having him, so disabled by the florging, that he

completed—thus showing a deliberate purpose of having him so disabled by the flogging, that he would be unable to assist at the labor! With these, exceptions, Mr Atkins's account was strictly correct. Our correspondent informs us of several things in addition, which we may as well mention. The slave hung three-quarters of an hour, suspended by his hands to a beam in the barn, maked, on a cold December day, before the whipping commenced! He informed our friend that Henry Clay, last summer, sold ten slaves for the Southern market—and P mer, sold ten slaves for the Southern market—and the summer before, one. Also, that summer before last, one of his slaves received an infliction of four hundred laskes—and a short time after, he hung him-

when closely pressed as to his present views, been colliged in a seart of non-committal way to take the back track, and excuse his former course in relation to it as well as he could. And Mr. Van Buren, who then seted generally with him on this and other subjects, will probably be found to do the same, should be succeed in getting a nomination, as he did before, in some county other than that in which he resides.

A Mexagn of the Convention of 1824.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TUNIS.

ee. Remain under the protection of God! Written in Moharrem (January) 1262.

Verily, the righteousness of this unbeliever 'ex-ceeds the righteousness of the Scribes and Phari-sees' of the Christian church of the United States.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TUNIS

slave States, and their interest alone to be looked aller.

Why should they sanction an unnecessary war for that which they do not want? What care they for the interests of the subjugated States of the North? Why should their wishes be regarded? Have not Northern interests been sacrificed time and again at the bidding of southern chivalry? Do not the Northern dough-faces crouch like whipped spaniels before the glance of a southern eye? What impudence for the white slaves of the North to urge a war when the interest of the South do not demand; Let Southern chivalry, both Whig and Denocratic, unite to sidence these hounds, and drive than back to their kennels.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

From the Boston Daily Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The session of the Legislature is now fast approaching its close, but nothing has as yet been interested and in the imperial and mullifying State of South Carolina. The George Resolutions tou-rhigh that inster, he has raised to the dignity of manhood every abject slave in the territory over which he reigns regarded the slaves in no mysendheed been referred to an able Committee, but no report has yet been made. It will not be used to the dignity of mathood every abject slave in the territory over which he reigns regarded the slaves in the state of the Whigs of the Legislature, to attempt to strink from the responsibility of that quarter. Some disorders are best cured by time and delay; but this is not one of those cases. Insult has been shall be obliged to submit to the Constitution of particular of the chivalry. In a proper spirit, there is room to fear—perhaps we ought to say, to hope—that the people of the Commonwealth, may entrust the management of their affairs to other hands.

This is not lone of the chivalry in a proper spirit, there is room to fear—perhaps we ought to say, to hope—that the people of the Commonwealth, may entrust the management of their affairs to other hands.

This is not lone of the chivalry in a proper spirit, there is room to fear—perhaps we ought t

allowed to nullify at her pleasure, has a duty to perform in this matter, not to her own still more signal mercy, has preserved amid the citizens only, but to all the sister States of the wreck and the ruin of fallen humanity, he—this has a duty to perform in this matter, not to her own citizens only, but to all the sister States of the Union. Such a high and dignified responsibility, the timid might decline; but once assumed, the honest and conscientious will stand to it. In this matter, we trust the Whigs of Massachusetts will do their duty, and what is more, all the more intelligent and sound-hearted of the Loco Focos will stand by them.

The foregoing article was designed for our paper of yesterday, and was in type when the proceedings of our State Senate came to hand, declaring it in their view inexpedient to take any further action on certain Resolves of the State of Vermont, relative to the annexation of Texas, and of Georgia in relation to South Carolina and Massachusents. Can it be that this summary and undebated action—gaping and swallowing at one gulp, the Committee's Report—covers the whole ground of Mr. Wilson's order, and is an index of the definitive section not only of the Senate, but of the House, on this important enters.

The torigent has preserved amid the witch which or paper and the ruin of fallen humanity, he—this Mussleman ruler—has nobly emancipated every save in his dominions; while you, the members of churthes you call 'apostolical'—the rulers of nations you recognise as Christian—the professors of a faith which you say is sanctifying—you, Christian rulers, can sanction, can sustain—the one in your French colonies, the other in your District of Columbit—that vile and oppressive and oficus system, which places man, in his social position, lower than 'the beasts that perish.' Look at this sight, we say again. Is it not an act of which Goo will approve? Then why not at once, 'go and do like wise'?—The London Universe.

From the Lexington (Ky.) True American.

CHEERING ACCOUNTS.

We continue to receive cheering letters from our

We continue to receive cheering letters from our friends in Kentucky. In some of their letters, they ask for books; in others, for tracts and speeches. A citizen in one of the interior counties calls for the republication of the address delivered by Judge Underwood, before the Colonization Society, some ten or fifteen years since, showing the evils of slavery on parents, children, communities, &c. Whatever we can do shall be done, to meet all their wishes.

A correspondent in Lewis county writes us, that

I want a sermon, delivered by John Wesley, en which I keep 'going;' but I want a bundred of them; I could use them all profitably. They do a good work with all people, and especially with the Methodist brethren. Can they be had in a cheap Again we are told by a friend living-

the river counties, but some distance back:

Many of the Methodist brethren in this and the adjacent counties will not go with the Church South. This decision is becoming more general now then at any former period.

And yet again, after specifying certain works that the writer wants, we are written to as follows:

'In reference to the above tracts, I am very anxious. A veil has been thrown over the minds of the people by custom and filse teaching. We want that yell torn away by truth, that the people may look upon slavery as it is see its horrid deformity and deadly nature. There is yet virtue enough in Kentucky to save it, if this writer can be called out.

deadly nature. There is yet virtee enough a kentry to save it, if this virtue can be called out.

'This,' says our correspondent, 'is the man they wanted Liberty men to vote for'—and 'this is the man all the ministers of Cleveland and Ohio city did vote for, to fill the Presidential chair!'

These things challenge investigation. We are aware that more than one friend of Henry Clay has forwarded Mr. Atkins's account to Ashland, for the purpose of learning the truth of it. We suppose it to be true, with the slight exceptions above. We give our authority. If his friends find that clave, whose lacernted back and dog-bitten hand snd leg bear testimony with him, has in any wise exaggerated the case, we shall not pursue the course of dogged silence in relation to it, that the Whig papers pursue in the matter of the Garland Forgery.

The circumstances in this case, supposing them to be true, show how little dependance is to be placed upon the glorification letters of heated parti-

tain natural, essential and unalismable rights—amon which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in Three millions of the American people are

chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and ought and sold as marketable commedities.

Deventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently idded to the slave population of Christian, (!) Repub

lican, (...) Democratic (...) America every year.

BT Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

Dr Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Blave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and menstealers—a race of measiers unparalleled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

1.7 The existing Constitution of the United States is

a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 797.

From Goodell & Christian Investigator. INFIDEL ABOLITIONEM'--THE TA-

Our readers are aware of the hue and cry constantly raised by leading ecclesisstics, in this country, egainst any zealous and thorough anti-slavery efforts, that they are part and parcel of a systematic warfare against Christian institutions, Bible, Sabbath, Church organization, ministry, civil government, &c. &c. In this comexion, the name of Garaison, is commonly lugged in, with how much reason or justice we need not stop to inquire now, and we see a copy of the Liberator so seldom of late, that we do not know what the present views of the editor on these subjects may be.) And all the heresies, real or imaginary, of Mr. Garrison as stronuously opposes and as unsparingly denounce, as do these same clerical gentlemen themselves.

It might be pertinent to inquire how it came to pass that abolitionists were so violently opposed and why immediate emencipation was denounced by these same gentlemen, as an incendiary measure, for so many years before any of these heresies had obtained the least foot hold, in any part of the ranks of abolitionists?

And we might inquire what hinders the co-oper-And we might inquire what hinders the co-operation of these pious gentlemen, (who say they are opposed to slavery,) with that very large and increasing class of abolitionists, who cannot, without the foulest calumny, be charged with looking with the least degree of favor upon the peculiar views above mentioned, and which are attributed to Mr. Garrison and his friends?

But we have adverted to the tonic just at this

But we have adverted to the topic, just at this time, for the purpose of starting an inquiry or two, in a different direction.

What if the fact should leak out, by little and lit-

tle, and become fully understood and established, in due time, that the class of abolitionists most strongly opposed to the views attributed to Mr. Gar-rison, (and undoubtedly held by many of his friends,) concerning Subbath, Bible, Church, ministry, civil government, are altogether more obnaxious to the gentlemen who have raised this bue and cry about Garrisonism, than is Mr. Garrison himself, and those

Another question. What if it should come to be the well known and ascertained fact of the case, that the anti-slavery measures of those abolitionists, who sustain Mr. Garrison, as distinguished from those of other abolitionists, are, to a great extent, at least, identical with the anti-slavery measures of these same clerical gentlemen who declaim so loudly against the 'Garrisonism' of those abolitionists who do not co-operate with him?

A few glimpses at passing facts will serve to jus-tify these inquiries, and show that they are not made without reason.

The N. Y. Observer of July 5th, contains a 'Let-

ter from New-England,' in which the writer holds the following language:

GARRISONISE.—I would speak respectfully of the dead, and therefore shall treat gently of this disorder. Radical Abolitionism has had its day in New-England. In the Association of Massachusetts, there was not one, and in Connecticut not more than two, who were willing to speak out their ultraisms, if they hold them; and radicals are never dumb, though usually deaf. And I presume there is not one pastor in connexion with either of the bodies I have visited, who nexion with either of the bodies I have visited, who has any Garrison sympathies. And the type of abolitonism of which Leavitt is the representative is in almost as bad edur as Garrisonism. Men whom I expected to find warnly in faces of Leavitt's measures, regard him as more mischiovous than Garrison. And there is no doubt that it is better for the peace of the Church that those who are of her, should 'come out' of her, than stay in, to vex and distract her. A good riddence it is when a troubler in Israel takes himself away."

In a previous number of the Observer, the same writer had held the following language:

'I have often heard it said that the Garrison party has a monopoly of abuse, but I prefer their spirit, and their measures, and their words, to those of Leavitt and his associates. There is a desperation of wicked-ness, a recklessness in malignity about the Emanci-

Of this preference of Garrison, with all his alleged heresies, over the abolitionists who can not be charged with them, we shall see sufficient evi-

dence soon.

That there are pastors of churches, in New-England, who fully co-operate with Mr. Leavitt, is well known. How many there are of them, we cannot tell. The writer in the Observer must be understood as speaking of the majority of New-England pastors, and he is doubtless right in saying that they do not co-operate with abolitionists, either of the Leavitt or Garrison stamp, unless it be in the particulars to which we shall presently allude.

More than this is affirmed. Leavitt is regarded as more mischievous than Garrison, and the reasons

Leavitt of Garrison stamp, unless it be in the particulars to which we shall presently allude.

More than this is affirmed. Leavitt is regarded as more mischievous than Garrison, and the reasons assigned. Let us analyze these reasons, supply the half expressed enunciation of them, and put them into shape, for inspection.

1. The Garrison party of abolitionists, as compared with the other class, is growing relatively feeble (!) It is less formidable, less likely to effect any thing further, either in Church or State. It is, necordingly, looked upon with less alarm and disapprobation. It is, prospectively, at least, enumerated among the dead (!) And whatever its heresiss may have been, the surviving pharisesism of the sge can afford to commence incipient measures for building its tomb, and garnishing its sepulchre? Who knows but the name of Garrison may have a place, in the Church literature of New-England, along with Wilberforce and Clarkson, at least, with Lay, Woolman, Benezet, and Penn, whose heresies, on some points, fell little short of his? But,

2. Not so with the other sort of abolitionists.—
They are living and still growing in numbers and strength. The statesmen of the South, and particularly the immaculate Mr. Clay, regard them as having developed the 'disorder' in its most dangerous type. They have resorted to the ballot-box.—
They 'are more mischievous than Garrison.' In some way, therefore, they must be met, and put down, and even, if need be, and if the thing be found practicable, by a truce, perhaps by an alliance, with the Garrisonians themselves:

3. The Church, too, will be more disturbed, by that class of abolitionists who demand a pure church, than by those who desire to have so church organizations at all. The writer, to be sure, complains that abolitionists of Mr. Leavitt's sort continue to 'stay in' the church, a pithy comment, by the by, upon the whining can that sometimes cojures them not to 'rend the seamless garment of Christ' by coming out from them.

But if the abolitionists who bel

ganization shall 'come out' and raise the standard of secession, they will prove greater 'troublers' in the New-York Observer's 'Israel,' than they now



THE OBERLIN REVIVAL

" We will only add, that the visit of our friends oc-

sinful worms of the dust, clothed in human frames,

with human souls, and slaves to sin and Satan. I

emporal and bodily bondage is of vast more impor-

I fear you have had so much controversy in your

ence to the souls of the people there by a special dis-

come in to divert their attention to an inferior sul

not like

FRIEND GARRISON

MANSFIELD, April 3d, 1846

mittances are to be made, and all letter to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to (post paid,) to the General Agent

DESTINT. M. D.

-- NO

E ROOM DR-STREET BOSTON Howland's

OF THE ART NY WEATH ELLIS

House, may between BOSTO ose who may

other Store BLACKSTONE HERS, at all, W. BRABROO NTED.

SPRINGS CURI ENT.

LIBERA

ertain political party that claims to be 'the true Liberty party' in opposition to that which those abolitionists support, who do not co-operate with Mr. Garrison. They support that party, with the slave-holding President of the American Colonization Society, at its head, as the best political measure against slavery, within their reach! In this antislavery measure, such as it is, they are joined by probably nine teaths of those professed Garrisonian abolitionists, who do not wholly decline voting, as he does, and the number of these latter are believed to be comparatively few. In 1838, the Liberator he does, and the number of these latter are believed to be comparatively few. In 1838, the Liberator computed them to be less than one hundred, in all New-England. We know not how rapidly they may have increased since. But we know that the anti-slavery societies and the publications sustaining Mr. Garrison, disclaim their being non-voting societies, or of shaping their policy in accordance with the non-civil government theory. They abound in political discussions, and among no men are political predilections more strongly marked. Do the leaders of the political party supported by these clerical gentlemen malign and traduce the leading members and candidates of the Liberty party? These clerical gentlemen repeat the slanders with eager credulity. And so do the majority of the Garrison abolitionists. Do the former charge us with injustice to the Whigs? With

of the 'Garrison abolitionista.' Do the former charge us with injustice to the Whigs? With affinity for the so-called Democratic party?— So do the latter? Do the former taunt us with 'throwing away our votes,' and deride us be cause we are a minority? So do the latter.-Do the former deny the practicability of infus-ing a pure morality into the ballot box? So do the latter. Do the former preach to us the duty of choosing the least of two evils, when we vote? So, in many instances, (and particularly by their exam-ple,) do the latter. Do the former admonish us of ple,) do the latter. Do the former admonish us of the dirty waters of politics, the incompatibility of spirituality with political activity, the superiority of mere moral suasion over coerciou, and the hostility between the two? So do the non-government portion of the Garrisonians, and show themselves honest men, and apt scholars, by practicing in accordance with their belief, and in conformity with the teachings of the doctors! Whoever has occasion for a treatise against political abolition may apply, as he finds most convenient, to William Slade, or to William Wisner, D. D. or to William Lloyd Garrison, and he can be equally well accommodated, rison, and he can be equally well accommodated, at about the same price, and must wipe his spectacles to discover the difference between the three. One title page would suffice for them all, and this the D. D. has furnished, viz. 'Christ's kingdom not this world.'
During our tour to New-England, last autu

we fell in with some of those 'pastors' who (reiterating the language of the N. Y. Observer) 'regarded Leavitt as more mischievous than Garrison, while, nevertheless, they were ready, for popular effect, to saddle the associates of the former, with the here-sics of the latter! They were rabid Whigs, too, every man of them. To one of them, who had been every man of them. To one of them, who had been ranting about Garrisonism, in this way, and denouncing Liberty men as more dangerous than Garrisonians, we adventured to put a question of two. He had claimed the Whig party as strongly increased with with the control of the con tinctured with anti-slavery principles, of the righ stamp, and had cited Greely's N. Y. Tribune and

stamp, and had cited Greely's N. Y. Tribune and its occasional spicy paragraphs against slavery, in proof of it. Our questions were these.

Suppose all the Garrisonian abolitionists were abstracted from your Whig ranks, could you spare them, and make out the anti-slavery claims of your party without them? A few political leaders you might boast. Slade, Seward, Giddings, and if you choose to claim him, John Quincy Adams, who says he is not in favor of abolishing slavery; even in the federal District. These are your anti-slaver, chieftains. But where, without your Garrisonian abolitionists, will they look for their rank and file? The voters who would sustain them, in any anti-sla-

[The gentleman was dumb. He knew and I w that, in his vicinity, he could not put his har on many of them !

2. You boast the anti-slavery character of you leading Whig organ, the N. Y. Tribune. But d

you know, sir, that the abolitionism of the N. Y. Tribune, so far as it has any, is of the Garrisonian type? Do you know that the writer of those spicy paragraphs is Mr. J.—, the assistant of Mr. Greely, who has been assistant editor of the Liber-And do you that his views of Bible, Sabbat there's And do you that his views of Bible, Sabboth, Church, Ministry, &c. &c. are the same that are attributed to Mr. Garrison? And do you know that the religious views of Mr. Greely himself, are so opposite to those you esteem orthodox, that if Mr Leavitt should hold them, you would denounce the whole Liberty party as heretics, if not infidels, for

(The gentleman's countenance showed that he did know all this, and he was silent.)
On the eve of pending elections, there is a remarkable interchange of labor between Garrison ab olitionists, and those who raise the bue and cry of olitionists, and those who raise the hue and cry of Garrisonism against those who do not co-operate with him! Religious editors, whig editors, and Garrisonian editors, seem to understand, perfectly, the parts they have to play, on such occasions.—Whig editors (clergymen some of them) will praise moral suasion abolitionists, copy from their papers, and quote Mr. Garrison's opinions as sound antislavery authority. Garrisonian editors, in turn, will copy political articles from Whig editors, with obvious intent. Religious editors will deprecate Religious edit whole, the D. D's will give us their sick child parables, and their pious exhortations to the Christian duty of voting for the least of two devils. At the ballot-box, all these influences flow to the same harmonious result. The Whig party is the most religious party, the most orderly party, the most conservative party, the most judiciously and prudently contrived anti-slavery party, and all this we suppose, because it absorbs nearly all the voting portion of the Garrisonian abolitionists, with all their alleged radicalism, infidelity, disorganization, anti-churchism, &c. &c.:

In religious matters, likewise, some very remarkable phenomena are beginning to be witnessed.—

'The Bible sanctions slavery, (says Whig the Doctor of Divinity,) Christ did not condemn it. The apostles received it into the primitive churches. Slavewhole, the D. D's will give us their sick child para-

tles received it into the primitive churches. ties received it into the primitive churches. Slave-holders are good Christians. But mark me! I am no pro-slavery man! Don't slander me, by saying so! Slavery is 'the greatest abomination in all the earth!' And I am using all my political power to put it down by means of the true anti-slavery Whig party!' 'That'spresses my mind'zackly,' responds a by-stander. 'So, here goes my Bible into the fire stove, and my Whig vote into the ballot-box! We will not slander William Lloyd Garrison by

we will not stander william Lloyd Garrison But calling this person a Garrisonian abolitionist. But we wish Mr. Garrison and certain Whig Doctors of Divinity could know how many Whig voters thus manufactured, are called, and call themselves by his name, and go to swell the ranks of that sort of abo-litionism which the N. Y. Observer regards as less

nischievous than Leavitt's!

And then in respect to Church organization. Our Presbyterian Doctors, with many who call themselves Congregationalists, insist upon it that Jesus Christ and the New Testament have never established. lished nor exhibited any distinct, definite, and au thoritative Constitution of Church order. And hence they infer that they have a right to be Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, (they might add, Papal) in their church organizations, without any departure from the requirements of Christ! 'Then,' respond the no church organization men, 'since Christ has established no rules of Church order, we can do as we think fit about having any at all, for he could not have required us to have that which he did not define and describe. If Christ and his apostles thought Christians needed no Constitution of Church Order, why! we think so too, and will not trouble ourselves about any. And as for you, gentlemen Doctors, your church organizations, by your own showing, are not according to any divine pattern, but are of mere human device, and no higher authority than that of your sect-makers can be invoked to sanction them."

But we have not room to enlarge. Time is the great revealer of unexpected affinities. The two thoritative Constitution of Church order. And hence

great revealer of unexpected affinities. The two halves of a pair of scissors could not match each other better than do our 'Conservative' Doctors, and the 'disorganizers' whom they at once repudiate the 'disorganizers' whom they at once repudiate and receive into fellowship, in opposing any organized and orderly reformation. We do not deny that there is disorganization and infidelity, to some extent, among abolitionists. But we do say, considerately, and, advisedly, that three-fourths, if not

We enter not into the question, either here or in the preceding remarks, how far the errors alluded to, deserve to be designated as 'infidel.' We simply most these gentlemen on their own ground, and af-firm that the views which they call infidel, and which they wrongfully charge upon the body of Christian, abolitionists, are chiefly to be found, so far as professed abolitionists are concerned, in their own political camp, and not in ours.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACRUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 26, 1846. Ordered, That the Joint Special Committee, to whom were referred the Resolutions of the State of Georgia, be instructed to consider and report whether any action on the part of the Legislature is demanded in relation to the annexation of Texas, and the recent proceedings of the Congress of the United States in relation thereto.

Sent up for concurrence.

C. W. STOREY, Curk. SENATE, Feb. 27, 1846. CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

IN SENATE, April 7, 1846. The Joint Special Committee, to which was referred the order of the 26th of February, instructing them to consider and report whether any action is demanded on the part of the Legislature in relation to the annexation of Texas, and the recent proceed-ings of the Congress of the United States in relation thereto, have considered the same, and

REPORT: That they consider the annexation of Texas to the United States, in a moral point of view, a great evil, and one which Massachusetts resisted as long as resistance would do any good. The evil has come. And a majority of your Committee are of the opin-ion, that further action in the matter is not called

> By order of the Commit GEO. WHEATLAND, Chairman. SENATE, April 7, 1846.

Sent down for concurrence. CHAS. CALHOUN, Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS April 7, 1846.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Joint Special Committee, on the part of the House, to whom was referred the order of the 26th of February, instructing referred the order of the 25th of February, instructing them 'to consider and report, whether any action is demanded, on the part of the Legislature, in relation to the annexation of Texas, and the recent proceedings of the Congress of the United States in relation thereto,' feels constrained, by an imperative sense of duty, to dissent entirely from the conclusions of a majority of the Committee, and to submit a

MINORITY REPORT:

The friends of the annexation of Texas have sig-nally triumphed, in the great struggle through which the nation has just passed. That State, which, to the disgrace of the American name, sprung into existence on our southern border, solely from the wish to restore slavery to the soil which which, to the disgrace of the American name sprung into existence on our southern border, solely from the wish to restore slavery to the soil which had once been purged from its stain, is now, by the action of the Federal Government, in violation of the Constitution, and of the solemn protests of Massachusetts and other members of the Confederacy, an integral portion of the United States. Whatever may be the feelings or wishes of the American people, that territory, by the act of a mere majority of the two houses of Congress, is now closely blended and indissolubly connected with the republic. Every act in the history of these transactions, from the first conception to the final consummation of the measure, is matter of deep disgrace to the Union. Every act in the history of these transactions, from the first conception to the final consummation of the measure, is matter of deep disgrace to the Union. The first fomenting of discord and rebellion in the province of a neighboring nation—the levying of troops within our borders to support the rebellion—the speculations, by our highest national officers, in the lands and funds of the bankrupt province, thus mingling the trickery of exchange with to, thus mingling the trickery of exchange with a most flagrant violation of international law—the uses which lay behind and beneath all these causes which lay behind and beneath all these movements, that is to say, the extension and perpetuation of human bondage—the final connection of the parties; thus sanctioning and confirming all that rumor had shadowed forth, of the dark intrigues which had been plotted and accomplished, within the last twenty years, present together a mass of rottenness and corruption in this young republic, which the student of history will bardly find paralleled in the long series of intrigues, that have marked the history of the worst governments of the old world.

The objects and purposes of annexation all stand.

The objects and purposes of annexation all stand The objects and purposes of annexation all stand confessed—admitted by the slaveholding statesmen who have consummated that measure. Those objects and purposes were to extend the area of slave territory—to perpetuate the institution of domestic slavery on this continent, and to increase the influence of the slave power in the administration of the National Government. Slavery, if not the avowed, is now the real basis of the Federal Government—the element of power in its administration. The is now the real basis of the Federal Government—
the element of power in its administration. The
leading statesmen of the South have officially declared, that the protection of the institution of domestic slavery was among the first and highest duties of the Federal Government. The annexation
of Texas was proposed, defended and consummated
for the avowed purpose of sustaining that system,
services the liberal continuous of the age, and the more
than that of our fathers to the principles of the declaration of indepenral sentiments of mankind. These sagacious states-men saw and felt that the influences of Christianity and the current of advancing civilization were set-ting against the system with irresistible energy, and that it must soon fall forever beneath the blows which the friends of humanity were aiming at it. Seizing upon that measure to uphold their waning power, they adroitly forced the question upon the country, made it an issue in the last presidential canvass, and with such an issue, the South, aided by the base and truckling servility of a portion of the North, won one of the most brilliant victories in her long series of victories over the Constitution of the country, and the liberties of the people. The civil and military power of the nation is now fully pledged, entirely committed to the support of a system, revolting to humanity, and at war with all In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fortygreat interests of the country and the fundamen-

tal principles of the Constitution.

Our union is not the union our fathers made. Our union is not the union our fathers made. That union has been trampled beneath the iron heel of the triumphant slave power. We stand on the threshold of a new union, which the annexation of a foreign nation has created. A new page is opened in the history of the Republic. Already, the victorious hand of the slave power points the way to further acquisitions. Evidences thicken around us, that we are about entering upon a career of territorial conquests and acquisitions, simply and solely for the purpose of extending the boundaries and increasing the influence of slavery over the nation.

RESULVE

Concerning the admission of Texas, and the aggressions of the Slave Power.

Whereas, Three millions of men are held as slaves bit, deprived of their inalienable right, and otherwas, the way to further acquisitions, simply and solely for the purpose of extending the boundaries and increasing the influence of slavery over the nation.

of certiforal conquests and acquisitions, simply and solely for the purpose of extending the boundaries and increasing the influence of slavery over the nation.

In this crisis of the country, has Massachusetts nothing to say? nothing to propose? nothing to do? Shall we, indeed, now give up the struggle? confess ourselves vanquished? think that all is lost? Shall Massachusetts, now that annexation has been accomplished, erase all her solemp protests of 1838, 1844 and 1845?—shut up, as a great mistake, the history of a fifty years' struggle, against the influences of slavery, and by quiet submission and a change of policy, obtain the forgiveness of the flaver power, and thus secure some influence in the councils of the nation? Or, shall she yet trust in justice, and truth,—and however the light of other States may warer, stand herself erred and unfaltering on the lofty eminence which she has never deserted or betrayed, proclaiming, as heretofore, her renganate to slavery in any form, her determination to wage war with it wherever found, and calling to her sister states to stand by the Constitution, and demand the bond, and the solade bond, which our fathers entered into in 1875, ask for nothing more, submitting to nothing less, confident that, abiding by the terms of that instrument, the can use the free speech, the free press, the free ballot, the freedom of remonstrance, and her other rights and powers, narrow though they be, in such a manner as finally to bloot out from the land, the greatest disgrace and the most fruitful source of weakness and danger, which was ever entailed upon any nation?

The success of annexation seems to be regarded by one portion of our fellow-citizens, as a rife bound of the sales power. Nothers of these is not the property triumph of a party—a ware which some succeeding ware to the free possession have put in jeopardy the most property in the property in t

fety and perpetuity of li natitution and the Gover

y importance.

Insectuate the solemnian delibered, that any act of the National Generaling the admission of the foreign authorizing the admission of the foreign slaveho ing nation of Texas into the Union, 'would have binding force upon her,' and that she 'would en-sent to it under no circumstances whatever.' St has characterized the Joint Resolution of the two louves of Congress, as 'an elehas characterized the Joint Resolution of the a Houses of Congress, as 'an alarming assumption unauthorized power, an encroachment upon rights of the freemen of the Union, a perversion republican government, a violation of the Constitution, a deliberate assault upon its encountries. hts of the freement, a violation or usually and additional cassault upon its compromises, do anding the strenuous, united, and persevering oposition of all persons, without distinction, what is to be the friends of human liberty. The complete of the comp position of all persons, without distinction, which claim to be the friends of human liberty. The 'illegal act has been accomplished,' that 'alarming encroachment' has been made, 'republican equality and the constitutional compromises' have beer trampled under the iron heel of the triumphan majority, and instead of a 'persevering opposition, shall she now submit in silence, and end the struggle?

shall she now submit in silence, and end the struggle?

A decent respect to consistency of conduct, to the tenor of all her past declarations, demands that this Commonwealth should now take measures to arrest, as far as possible, the evils which she has invariably declared would result to the country. If all she has declared be true, then the consummation of all this treachery to freedom and humanity demands of her a still more vigorous and determined opposition than ever. But if all she has declared be false, exaggerated declamation, adopted to answer a temporary purpose, then, silence and submission is now her best policy; and slie muist submit to the imputation of having made empty professions of attachment to liberty, merely to serve party purposes. Not believing such to have been the fact, but confident, on the contrary, that those declarations were the results of clear convictions of duty, prompted by an ardent love of liberty, a sincere attachment to the Constitution, and an earnest regard for the reputation of the country, and that the mass of our fellow-citizens are not only ready, but anxious for such action on the part of this Legislature, as the resolutions of past years would naturally demand, the undersigned indulges the hope, that the preamble and resolution subjoined will be adopted, and that this Commonwealth, crowning the long array of her protests with this annunciation of her final decision, this constitutional platform on which she will always stand, in the contests of the future, will in good faith commit herself to the work of restoring the lost balance, and confirming the free tendencies of the Constitution.

This proposed action is based upon the continued aggressions of slavery upon the rights and in-

side of slavery, and all that is lofty, true and generous in man, is arrayed on the side of freedom.

It matters but little to us, whether other free States are ready to act with this Commonwealth. It is her duty not to obey a vitiated public opinion, but to act up to her convictions of duty, and, by the force of her example, elevate and combine the public sentiment of the country. We should not be deterred from the discharge of our duty, by any considerations of material interests, or by any fears of impairing our influence in the councils of any considerations of material interests, or by any fears of impairing our influence in the councils of the nation. The only influence which Massachusetts should seek, is such as springs from stern adherence to those principles, by the aid of which, she has travelled up to where she now stands in the eyes of the world. The recent action of a neighboring State, startling the friends of annexation thoughout the country, in the very flush of their triumph, clearly shows, that the people of other States are awakening to a clearer percention of States are awakening to a clearer perception of their duties, and affords ample evidence that othe free States will be found acting shoulder to should er with this Commonwealth; and that all which is wanted to save the country from the dominion of slavery, is harmony, conciliation, and union among the friends of the slave. If the system of human bendage found it with untild miseries to a vortice. bondage, fraught with untold miseries to a portio of our countrymen, and with disgrace, shame an danger to the nation, is ever to come to an end-if the experiment of self-government and free it stitutions, based upon the sublime truths of th dence, and a use far more vigorous than theirs, of all the powers of self-preservation and defence, which the Constitution has secured to the freemen of the Union, will that Union and our liberties be preserved, and with them the hopes of the race for

ing years to come, Believing it to be the duty of this Legislature, in view of these aggressive acts, to pledge this Com-monwealth to use all her lawful and constitutional powers for freedom, and against slavery, the under-signed respectfully recommends that the report of the majority of the Committee be stricken out, and the following Preamble and Resolution substituted.

HENRY WILSON.

RESOLVE

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-

BOSTON, APRIL 17, 1846.

ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. To Twelfth Annual Meeting of the America nti-Slavery Society will be held in the Broadwa Tabernacle, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY Tabernacie, in the city of New-Lors, on To Lithe 12th day of May next. Auxiliary Societies are orgently requested to choose their delegates early, and individuals throughout the country to make seasonable preparation to be in attendance. The plan of operations for the ensuing year, which may be marked out by the Society, will need the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors for its development.—

The times demand all our energies.

The Business Meetings of the Society will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, and through the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in the Lecture Room Society Library, Broadway.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Secretaries.

THE CONSTITUTION-POLITICAL ACTION

We are never more gratified, than when the so ness of the various positions assumed by the American Anti-Slavery Society,—whether relating to Church or State, -is called in question, and test by a searching ordeal; because we are convinced that the inevitable result must be, a deeper and broader conviction in the public mind, that those position cannot be shaken, but are based on eternal truth a rectitude. Yet it is very possible that we are laboring under a delusion, and that the course of action which we consider essential to the success of anti-slavery enterprise is highly detrimental to it. It may be, after all,-notwithstanding the long period which has elapsed since we espoused the cause of our chattelized fellow-countrymen, the vigilance which we have constantly exercised over every movemen in any way calculated to affect that cause for good or evil, and the insight we have obtained into the workings of the religious and political machinery of es,-that we have mistaken the path of antislavery duty, abandoned the practical for that which is visionary, substituted fanaticism for common sense and mistaken what is illusory for moral efficiency If this be so, we ought to be apprised of it, that w may not labor in vain; and he is deserving of our thanks, who, in a friendly, yet frank manner, endeavors to convince us of our error, and to save us from the calamity of inflicting a deep, though unintentional wound on the cause which is so dear to us While we readily admit our constant liability to

fall into error, ('to err is human,') respecting the wisest course to be pursued, and the best measures to be adopted, in regard to our great enterprise, we tion, which enables us to see every part of the wide field of conflict, wherein danger lies from treachery or ambuscade, to what point our forces can be best directed against the enemy, what is the present source of danger, and where the greatest execution is made; -a position which comparatively few have yet attained, and which has cost us no small amount of toil and self-sacrifice to attain. It is above and beyond the power of the Church, and the control of the State : on which sectarian influences are in vain brought to bear, and which is affected by no political predilections. We are not a member of any religious sect, as the sense of the people of this Com we are not connected with any political party; and though once as strongly wedded to sect, and as warmly attached to party, as any one, we have sacri-ficed both, in order to be true to the liberties of mankind. Whoever, therefore, assumes to be more in-telligently and efficiently at work for the slave than telligently and efficiently at work for the slave than ourself—to sit in judgment upon our mode of warfare and plan of operations—must satisfy us that he was able to get a meeting of the Committee. He stands at least as little affected by party and sectario made no complaint against them, as three of the Com an influences, as ready to sacrifice both Church and were bueily engaged. The Committee agreed to re-we are, and ever hope to be; otherwise, we shall be port against taking any action on the subject. He slow to admit his qualifications as a teacher, or to give heed to him as a censor. If we perceive in him came up for action on Saturday, he was absent n the war,-who this hour is exceedingly hot, and port of the majority was accepted. He wished the the next is entirely lukewarm or cold, - who so mana- vote reconsidered, and if that was done, he should ges as to bring neither danger nor reproach upon himself,—who still adheres to a corrupt political party, and gives his sanction to a pro-slavery church,—we had submitted as a minority report. He appealed to shall probably be more amused than edified by any the justice and magnanimity of the House, to recon criticisms which he may happen to make upon our aider the vote, and thus give him an opportunity to

made, from time to time—to the particular outwork and Leiceater. The latter section, to which the gent to be assailed, before the citadel itself could be conarms, after the obtainment of a victory. Its march is tion he had reported. CIPATION.' This occupied years. The doctrine of tution, against Slavery. IMMEDIATE ENANCIPATION, when first enunciated. It was universally treated as a proposition to cut the throats of the planters, to turn the slaves more widely misapprehended, more intensely hated, from Natick. or more deeply feared. But it was the first battle to be won, the first outpost to be carried, before any ad- motion, vance could be made. Now, few are found so foolish or so inhuman as to contend for gradual emancipa ion, and the doctrine of INNEDIATION no longer or

copies the time or demands the energies of abolition- time. Having demonstrated the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances, the next duty that devolved upon the American Anti-Slavery Society was to unmask that most wicked and deceitful combination, the American Colonization Society. At that time, the Colonization Society was the great prop of tick. time, the Colonization Society was the great prop of tak.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to the remark of his friend of its real character, was regarded throughout the Northern States as the friend of emancipation. It is not necessary that we should recite the particulars of the Legislature from the position hereto-

any other. How it is to end, there can be no doubt. That church is to be rent asunder, and its claim to the Christian name to be denied by all that is pure the Christian name to be denied by all that is pure and holy in the universe of God. As in the case of the great political parties, so in regard to the church—those who profess to hold their anti-slavery obligations paramount to those of sect, have withdrawn from it as 'a synagogue of Satan,' and 'a cage of unclean birds.' Though the charges which the abolisists have brought against the American church and clergy have been declared to be slanderous, ns of an 'infidel' spirit, posterity will confirm every one of them, and recognize as the true Christians of the age, those who had the courage to declare the truth with all the fidelity of the ancient

The last issue that has been made, the only remain ing issue that could be made, with the Slave Power the American Anti-Slavery Society, is in seeking the overthrow of the American Constitution, and the dissolution of the American Union, as the great national props and safeguards of the slave system. This has brought down upon the Society a fresh storm of popular indignation, and reduced the number of its active and faithful friends, while it has proportionably increased the moral power of the Society over the nation. Every new step it has taken, every new po sition it has assumed, has driven from it many of it rofessed adherents, and stirred up against it the wrath of 'an evil and adultérous generation,' and been prophesied as leading to its speedy extinction but it has gone on 'from conquering to conquer,' un dismayed by apostacy, serene in the midst of treach ery, unmoved by calumny, and resolute against th sternest opposition. It has now reached the climan and renown. To the original motto on its 'Immediate Emancipation,' it has added another, 'Muion with Staveholders,' either religiously or politi cally. The latter breaks upon the ear of in as startling a tone, and with as frightful a presenti ment, as did the former; and is as grossly misunder stood, as basely misrepresented, and as foolishly re

MASSACHUSETTS VS. SLAVERY.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives n Saturday last-

Mr. Wilson, of Natick, moved to reconsider rote, by which the House accepted the report of the majority of the Commtttee, to whom was referred the order in relation to the annexation of Texas.

Wilson said, he did not intend to inflict speech upon the House; he should not occupy ever fifteen minutes now allowed by the rule, in support ing the motion he had just submitted. At an early period of the session he took occasion to express, considerable length, the views he entertained in rela tion to the annexation of Texas, and the duty of Mas sachusetts growing out of that measure. He did not now wish to repeat or reiterate the opinions then expressed, but he did wish to state the history and pre sent position of the matter. In the latter part of Jan uary, the Governor laid before the House, resolution of the State of Georgia, in relation to the controvery of Massachusetts and South Carolina; and also th resolutions in relation to the proposition of this Con nonwealth, to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the slave representation. They were referred to a Joint Special Committee, of which Committee he was a member. On the third day of February, he presented an order, instructing the Committee to consider the expediency of reporting preamble and resolution, incorporated in the order and he then stated his views on the subject. After ev ery proposition to amend was voted down, by decisive votes, the gentleman from Boston, not now in hi seat, (Mr. Chandler,) moved an amendment which mittee were members of Rail Road Committees, an had submitted a minority report. When the subjec who acts rather as an amateur than as a soldier tained by circumstances beyond his control. The re move to strike out the report of the majority of th One thing more we venture to premise. The his- tleman from Barre, (Mr. Bryant,) would vote in favo tory of the American Anti-Slavery Society is one of of reconsideration. He did not expect the gentleman continual growth, and change of position—not in re-gard to its fundamental principles, for these are im-mutable, but as relates to their application, and to the noral and political discoveries which have thus been Houses, not of York and Lancaster, but of Taunton quered. The Society has never stood still—never as. He hoped the House would reconsider the vote acted merely on the defensive—never rested upon its and he should submit the motion to insert the resolu

onward—its conflict aggressive—its repose to be taken only when the trumpet of the jubilee is sounded motion of his friend from Natick would prevail. It throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants there. was the duty of Massachusetts to take a strong pos of.' Thus, its first mighty achievement was to de- tion against Slavery, now that Texas was annexed stroy that strong hold of slavery, GRADUAL EMAN- He would go as far as he could go, under the Consti

Mr. French, of Bridgewater, said that he should astonished, shocked, alarmed, inflamed almost every vote with great pleasure for the reconsideration of the

vote of the House.

Mr. Stevens, of Andover, earnestly advocated the loose to kill and destroy, and to make desolate the motion for reconsideration, and said he wished for accentive Southern country. Never was a doctrine tion, and should vote for the resolution of his friend

Mr. Shepard, of Framingham, also advocated the

Mr. Gardiner, of Wales, opposed the motion of the ground that time was wanting-that it was no necessary for Massachusetts fo take any action at this

Mr. Sturgis, of Boston, said that he could not vot

the long protracted conflict with that powerful body; fore taken. He held in his hand a copy of the Newbut every body knows what has been the result. The York Express, one of the most base and servile papers Colonization Society has long since stood revealed to in the country—the editor giving the strongest proof the world as the handmaid of slavery, as the basest of servility during the last few months. That paper, all conspiracies, as the concentration of all that hates and tramples upon the colored population of the land. It has, consequently, been shorn of its terrible strength; and though it still remains in existence, it Texas, seemed to think that we are about to cease has ceased to be an object requiring the undivided attention of the anti-slavery host, as of old, for they are
now victoriously trampling it under their feet.

Texas, seemed to think that we are about to train
our efforts, and to live hereafter in harmony with the
South. It charges some of us with being more deeply imbued with abolition sentiments, than with Whig Next came the conflict with the two great political principles. He knew there was a portion of the parparties, as the formidable allies of the Slave Power. It with which he acted, who wish to abandon the parties, as the formidable allies of the Slave Power. That conflict has ended, to-this extent—in the withdrawal from the ranks of those parties, of all those who profess to regard the anti-slavery cause as paramount to party claims. The final result of it is to be the total overthrow of those parties as now constituted.

The next great conflict was, and still is, with the American church, as 'the bulwark of slavery.' It has been the most hotly contested of any that preceded it, and has tested the abolition ranks more severely, and has led to more compromises and desertions, than

act, now that Texas had been acnes yet decided manner. The preamble easons on which the reso resolution was the principal thing. He the resolution was the principal thing. He value to compromise anything, except principle at would not surrender. He had nothing to resomething to lose. He had no personal selection in the matter. He had acted from a second pride in the matter. duty. He should soon return to his er private life, and wished to carry with his is iousness of duty performed. Mr. Hopkins, of Northampton, wished so We might wake up some morning, and find the try annexed to Russia. He did not entirely n the ideas of the gentleman from

all, whatever we might think of the window measures, must give him credit for the good his heart, the honesty of his purposes, and the tency of his conduct, in this matter. Mr. Giles, of Boston, said that we were all Mr. Giles, of Boston, said that we wen illustrated men! He hated slavery. He was that of the majority of the committee which had make report. He should not vote for re-considering. it was carried, he would vote for the gent resolution, but not for his preamble. He conin every word of the resolve. It was drain great clearness and precision, and did honer head and heart of the gentleman. Mr. Bryant, of Barre, said that he was

any action. The gentleman from Natick below him a very high compliment, by designating to an early friend of annexation. He felt properly
He did not think it necessary for Massachuse express any opinion now; but, if so, he hope gentleman from Natick and his friends would pointed by the Governor to make proch same on Boston Common.

The vote on re-consideration was carried.

72. The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. N. on moved to strike out the report of the and insert the following resolut

See this important resolution, -officially ing Massachusetts to oppose not only the fan tension, but also the longer existence of ale the American soil, as appended to Mr. Wa able minority report, in a preceding column. Carried by 147 yeas, and 52 nays.

Mr. Gardiner, of Wales, when the clair nenced calling the roll, rose and left the Hall, the sneers and jeers of members. So much fer devotion to principle! Whether the Senate will concur with the Ha

in the adoption of Mr. Wilson's resolution, is haps somewhat doubtful; but our readen; country shall be apprised of its action next red

SKETCH OF A FAST DAY SERMON A friend who happened to hear the Rev. Mr. B. ngton, (Unitarian,) of this city, on Fast Der. kindly furnished as with the following sketcher sermon, though it was not made at the time wi idea of its appearing in print. It presents as significant and encouraging sign of the times, ISAIAH, Iviii: 5, 6, 7.

The writer of this passage was beyond hisp. Very likely, he was called a fanatic by the people his time—by the Scribes and Pharisees. Res now, that he was a prophet, and perhaps this best definition of a prophet—a man that me, and thinks beyond his age. This man is speak fasts. It seems they were abused and per they are now. By the thoughtless and disah they were given to dissipation, as they are now. the sanctimonious, they were kept by sitting in cloth and ashes, and by a sham penitene prophet shows that both these ways were with shows that a fast like this, cannot be acceptal the Lord.

fasts, in doing justice and charity, the glorious ise, the glory of the Lord, shall be their reres to them that cry, He will say, 'Here I am' shall say, this prophet was not beyond his age, it in the 19th century, his doctrine is practically by aflarge portion of the people? In looking as where shall we find a sin, that presents so brass unblushing a front, and that has the sanction law, and so many to shelter it, as American sin In humbling ourselves for anything, it should for such a thing as this.

Some defend slavery from the Bible. They urned to that armory, and have thought to take of defence from it. Look at the Old Test These writers, it is said, protect and com slavery. So they do; but let me add, that H slavery differed very much from that existing it Southern States. There was a benevolent in years, all that wished to be were emancipated a would soon end slavery here.

The other answer : we do not happen to live it those institutions; we are not Jews, but Christian not Hebrews, but Americans. We do not allow ty. fraud, murder, adultery and polygamy, men cause they were not rebuked in those simple I repeat, we do not live under Judaism, but Cl anity. Nor does it seem to me to compart with chivalrous valor, accorded to our Southern bei it is not in keeping for them to find their patters childish ignorance. The very school boys, on it play-ground, would find a better code of man-

quoted, did rise above their people, and rebukeshing We turn to Christianity-what do we falls The complete annihilation, the plain contemb all wrong. Jesus and his apostles had not ten denounce separate sins, but to rebuke them genta to lay down general principles, which would be carried out, exterminate all sin. They had he so life apiece, and that was short, and, for the next of the carried out. one of martyrdom.

Christianity forbids slavery, as clearly, and

uncompromisingly wrong; a trespass upon these of men, an outrage upon God. Christianif call every man a brother, not a stare. It calls love our fellow-men, not to whip and ill-treatile as the slaveholder does. Not to lay our build other men's shoulders. It entrests us to be a ciled to our brother. It urger us to pity the trouble and pain-not to sear their backs, uni pe their fingers with thumb-screws, and starre and with the lash draw blood from their hale-to that the woman's virtue is to be set at nosgitted master's licentiqueness. It teaches that surple man body is to be free—the temple of the Speit at a frame to hang manacles upon. Who swell ready to have the kidnapper enter his dwellag. give his sister, or any other member of the into bondage? Which one will you send to be the slave shambles? Think of it, ye who are and indifferent, and say, better let slavery size. It you willing to be torn from your homes, book in led in a coffie to a slave auction? Are you to be thus treated? Then strike off his chief liberty to the captive is what Jesus came to ph Does he require justice? Then he requi tinction of slavery, which is the very emen

I suppose it is capable of being dea if slavery was abolished, the slaveholders use it much to their advantage. This is under men who are entangled by slavery. They happiness they might enjoy, if this en-were out of the way—the swift spindle o actories, the white canvas that crowds out the comfort and domestic happiness farmers. Sail up the river Ohio, you will no ing else to convince you of the blight slav over the country. Suppose it were profi-magnitude of its sin would be no less. To should make the Southern planter as rich as or Astor, and make gold as plenty as sand, or ous as diamonds, it would not weigh aught

VHOLE

heel. You the evil infi happy, be

with a Already, sl morse by d

ue, it is sh all sad ast know ti ith regard ery day; 1 ings to this ere, over l at portion we had no lled by the nor their i

ut North ould go to and stan , and that THE B This effor NCE GR a to rede

bear the

or of sile

ravagant,

e higher sa forefathe We have m pition and autiful an nity can prents of ever ppy and in ty and sur The Mass y at the se

ts will b

hteons pri

A new fan we just m hey bave rovidence, seived unb rform, and e calculate the soul. He to pron-stined to d

The Repo ding page, enate of thi the majori use of liber esh could de Senate, editable to the indomination bold and m outly adop the major tulars of the report in

MAS

orism, deliver on of Paup treet, (Bost John T. a es has blod but

yong to God and the world. Slavery is wrong, toome to an end-the seal of death is upon a man it may come to a speedy end. throw the evil aside, by comparing it with but this remark does not touch the wrong 100 partiation of the wrong to bring up a greater s, aerchants, cheat a customer, because the rings of a free man and a slave, there is al ence, and it is a gulf that no argument poster. One owns himself-the other, every he draws is for another. The motive exists to slaves alive, to work, as long as possible. If choose between the lot of a starving poor or, and a slave, I think I should not be long

ding. The experiment of a republican government irly tried until the clog is taken from the You know, you must know, how atrocious inflicted on his body : how it blots out the of a man, and makes him sink down lower, until it reaches the level of a To hear the story of some fugitive slave, to the story of Frederick Douglass, which no canand can doubt. . . . Some think the slaves upy, because they sing; but he bears painful

of that it is generally the reverse. Some with a few slaves. They do not see them on the tions, they are purposely carried from view and during their severe punishments; and be per tell them so, they think they are happy hey not know it is for the interest of the slaver and that they are trained to deceive, to spare acks? Tell me the slaves are happy, and I will a they are not happy. Lay your ear by mid oa crevice in some miserable hut, and you talk of escaping to Canada, or of revenge at future time. Suppose the flave to be happy, aly cover the picture with a sadder hue. What og say of the happiness, unworthy the name s from being fed and clothed? It is the

heady, slavery begins to work on men, in making fear and apprehension by night, and it one by day. They do deserve your compassion alked of in parlors, bar-rooms and public con es. It is shown in the bad effects wrought on olders; and yet by some infelicity, as in bur me, it is called a domestic institution! I could id all and facts blotted from my memory : but we know the evil, to attempt its overthrow.

With regard to slaveholders,) I make no sweeping sections; there are some noble exceptions. Le ons, there are the light is growing brighter day; that it is rather bright, now. Whoever ers to this, after this year, this day, this hour, n thy selfish consideration, or from any wish for over him hangs a fearful retribution. how it can be helped by talking of it here. With portion of our citizens, known as abolitionists, I and no action, because, I have been at times re led by their bigotry and illiberality. As a class, their integrity and scal, and for one, I can betear the zeal of ardor, than the opposite, fatal of silence and stupidity. If they have been want, heaven knows there has been extravace of sin enough to make them so. Let every and woman be ready to declare their opinion autain them every where, gently, but firmly slavery cannot stand a year. Say what you wil out Northern opinion, its huge fabric of rottenness ald go to ruin, before public opinion. Win that victory, without a sigh or a tear. Break the s so gently, that the emancipated slave may rise , and stand side by side with his regenerated masand that both may lift their hearts in thankfulnes

THE RURAL FAIR -- FOURTH OF JULY AT DEDHAM.

I am.' Who

his age, when

tically drain

it should

They lo

it to take arm

d Testame

to live unde

but Christ

port with the

hern brethe

heir pattern s

rophet I has

we find here.

d not time

had but one

inderstood by

de our harbors of Northern

will need not alayery three

profitable,

ich as Cra

aught age

This effort on behalf of the cause of Freedor SACHUSETTS, will be made at the 'TEMPER-ANCE GROVE, DEDHAM,' on the 4th of July. It is the purpose of the managers to spare no exerwhole community may enjoy with them, the usure of a true festival of freedom in union with gher satisfaction of duty fulfilled, by a simultane etertion to aid in carrying out the principles of our forefathers.

We have made comfortable arrangements for the exhtton and sale of a rare and valuable collection of mutiful and useful articles, such as no other oppor taity can present; with fruits, flowers, and refreshmats of every kind; and propose to provide such acns as shall make this rural festival a most viting one to all the friends from the and surrounding country.

The Massachusetts Society intend to celebrate the at the same time and place. Addresses from the ost devoted and eloquent triends of the cause may espected, with vocal and instrumental music fromusical friends. More particular announce ments will be given hereafter.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. For the Managers.

THE BARKER FAMILY.

A new family of vocalists, bearing the above nam trejust made their appearance before the public. y lave given concerts, among other places, at ence, R. I., and Lynn, Mass., where they have tered unbounded applause. The pieces which they Jefarm, and the manner in which they perform them, calculated to wake the higher and better feelings of the mail. We have heard them, and do not hear late to pronounce their music of that class which is fixed to do much, 'very much,' toward purifying neicy, and contributing to the happiness of the hu-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Reports which we have placed on the preting page, relating to slavery, were presented to the this Commonwealth on the 7th inst. That the mejority is as servile, and as traitorous to the fliberty, as the Southern traffickers in human heli could desire; yet it was as readily adopted by Senate, as though it were in the highest degree Mable to the State! The minority report of one the indomitable and unfaltering Wilson—speaks in a ball and manly tone, and should have been unanimay adopted. It was barely allowed to accompa he majority report to the House. For the parbolin of the action of that body on the subject, see the report in a preceding column.

PAUPERISM.

The mader will find on our last page, an exfrom the very excellent. Address on Pautun, delivered before the Society for the Preventof Paperium, in the Central Church, Winter (Beston,) on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, 1846. John T. Sargent, Pastor of the First Congrega-Somerville.' The perusal of this these has raised its author still more highly in our tion to one who intelligently sympathizes with por and oppressed, and who is not afraid to give and hold atterance to his thoughts.

A SINGULAR ARTICLE.

The long article we have copied from the pen of a Goodell is strongly confirmatory of the Bonthem adage, that there is but a single step from chlime to the ridiculous. We pronounce it to a haurd, sophistical, slanderous, and altogether on extraordinary. But we shall try to give it a priicular notice than we are able to do in the led state of our present number.

OLD COLORY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. FRIEND GARRISON:

A quarterly meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society was held at Duxbury, April 2d, (Fast day,) at the Wesleyan meeting-house, according to appointment. Hon. Seth Sprague, Vice President, called the meeting to order, and, after singing by the

mover, Lewis Ford, C. L. Remond, N. H. Whiting, and Parker Pillsbury, was adopted unanimously :-

Whereas, His Excellency, the Governor, has been pleased to appoint this day for the purpose of fasting, umiliation and prayer; and whereas, we are anxion hat it may be so kept as to be an acceptable fast to the Lord; and whereas, the Lord has told us, by the mouth of his prophet, that the fast which he requires, is to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo heavy ourdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye

reak every yoke; therefore, Resolved, That the appropriate work for this day, is to endeavor to devise ways and means for the free-dom of nearly three millions of our fellow-men, held in the most abject bondage, by men calling themsolves Christians.

On motion, a committee was appointed by the chair, for the purpose of preparing business for the meeting, wen in 1765. onsisting of Parker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, Bourne

pooner, C. L. Remond, and N. H. Whiting.
While the committee were absent, the following resolve was presented to the meeting by Hon. Seth

Whereas, the Bey of Tunis has liberated all the slaves in his Regency; therefore, Resolved, That the character of the Bey of Tunis K. Polk, Henry Clay, John C. Calhonn, or any other

smallest twinkling star. he meeting adjourned to one o'clock.

The meeting assembled at one o'clock. The reso after further discussion, was unanimously adopted.

Sprague, as follows:

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery principle is truly religious principle. It was taught by God to loses; it was taught by Jesus Christ, in his com-

mand to do to others as we would have others do to us. tion for the observance of this day, Let us pray to God that he would inspire the people of this family of States with a reverence for the common Constitution of this republic, and with an honest intention to

Resolved, That we are commanded by a higher authority than any on earth, to protect the fugitive slave; and that it would be a sin in any one to pray that the part of the Constitution, which requires that the fugitive slave should be sent back to his master. should be respected, and its mandates observed.

The following were a part of the resolves presented by the business committee for discussion, and at the Arnold. Jameson was amazed and bewildered. close of the meeting, on motion of Parker Pillsbury, sent a messenger to Arnold with a letter, stating that

Whereas, the Government of the United States was founded on condition, and only on condition, that papers had been found upon his person, which seem a large number of its inhabitants should be held in ed to him of a dangerous tendency.' bondage: therefore,

road to freedom and humanity lies over its ruins. 2d. Resolved, That to take office, or to vote for United States, is to become a party to the crimes and ces of this occurrence are taken together. The sam

now inflicting on the human race. 2d. Resolved, That the anti-slavery cause does ment. He did request that Arnold might be infor

ly to the public than we were capable of doing, the prize his brother Arnold of all approaching danger, government, of conniving at and being implicated in a free mason, and had made the Masonic signal the foreign slave trade.

was appointed to select the town committees.] A collection was taken to discharge the debts

Voted, That the next quarterly meeting be held at packet containing these papers to the Comman celebration. Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Assembled at 7 o'clock, (evening,) at the vestry-Bourne Spooner in the chair, in the absence of the President. Able addresses were delivered by Stebbins, Pillsbury, Remond, &c., which occupied the

evening till 10 o'clock. Voted, That the thanks of the Society be given for the use of the church, lights, &c.

Thanks are due for the very able performance of the choir, who added greatly to the interest throughont the meetings.

The meetings were well attended, and the neighoring towns were well represented. I shall not attempt a synopsis of the remarks of the various speakers. Those who have had the opportunity to hear them, can judge by the tone of the resolves, and the well known opinions they advocate. Notwithstanding the charges of 'anarchists and infidels,' they appear fearless in the advocacy of their views.

It is confounding to many, how some of those wh have acquired eminence, and even been set for the defence of the gospel, can apparently hear, without rebuke, such infidel and revolutionary doctrines advocated; for they seemed neither to regard the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, nor the Slave Power or its apologists!

A. STETSON, Secretary pro tem. Duxbury, April 10th, 1846.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPE TOWN. Shipping and Mercnatile Gazette Office, CAPE Town, 27th January, 1846.

Understanding from Captain G. S. Holmes, of the William Henry Shailer, that your publication is de-voted to the glorious cause of the abolition of slavery, them, on the subject of their result, for the purpose

You also receive, herewith, under a blank cover, six extra copies, which please address to the principal abolition papers in the Union. I shall be glad to exchange with them also. My next number will contain the conclusion of Don Pedro's protest, when will follow Africa's reply, of which, in addition to your own, six extra copies will be forwarded to you, for distribution among our friends, as previously pointed

I shall at all times be happy to hear from you; and believe me to remain, with esteem, Sir,

Your obed't humble servant,

GEO. SELBERBAUER. [We shall be happy to reciprocate favora.]

To the Editor of the Liberator. On the 4th instant, the following communications was offered the Bosina Morning Post, for insertion

day,) at the Wesleyan meeting-house, according to appointment. Hon. Seth Sprague, Vice President, called the meeting to order, and, after singing by the choir, the 58th chapter of Isaiah was read, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Matlack, the preacher at present in charge of the society worshipping in the house.

The President, Rev. Mr. Hewitt, having arrived, and the Secretary of the Society being absent, Andrew Stetson was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The following resolution was presented by Hon.

Seth Sprague, and, after being discussed by the Reven, the first entry in which is the following:

At a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, held at the Fountain Ine, in New Haven, 18th April, 1765— Present, R. W. Nathan Whiting, Master. George Miles, S. W. Andrew Burr, J. W. Br. John Hotchkiss, Treas.

Br. John Hotchkiss, Treas.
Br. Timothy Jones, Sec'y.
Br. Robert Brown,
Br. Buckminster Brintnall,
Br. Benedict Arnold V. B.
Br. Christopher Killey.
Br. Benedict Arnold is by R. W. proposed to
made a member of the R. W. Lodge of Free and Acce
ed Masons—accordingly was balloted for and accept
discorrdinals accept.

ed Masons—accordingly was ba and is accordingly a member. The editor was asked by the communicator, in his

proper signature, to insert the above, but no other notice was taken of it but to say, 'A correspondent says Benedict Arnold was a mason, admitted at New Ha

If that part of the declaration concerning Arnold he false, it may lead us to doubt the accuracy of th remainder. But as Free Masonry at that day was ashionable, it helps to make it somewhat more pro bable. I did believe the day had passed, when the order would again venture on such bold assumptions and groundless assertions as it formerly did. The people of the United States know the craft so well shines as much brighter than the character of James now, that they will not take the more bold for the more truthful declarations. slaveholder, as the sun shines brighter than the

On the plate deposited under the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Boston, it is inscribed, that After remarks by Remond, Moody and Sprague, the stone was laid in the presence of the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Mayor of the city; the lution under discussion at the time of adjournment, clarations, that they were not present, nor invited to be present. Masons have boasted of having letters it The following resolves were offered by Hon. Seth their possession from Washington, showing his appropriague, as follows: never been permitted to look at one of them, notwith standing fifty dollars has been offered if such an one should be produced, which Mr. Sparks would pro nounce to be genuine. Musons claim the two St His Excellency is pleased to say, in his proclama- Johns as patrons of the order; and when called on to give some evidence of the fact, no reply is made bu that of 'dignified silence.' Falsehood and deception mark the steps of the order.

Skilled as we are in Free Masonry, how is it pos ble to eradicate it from our minds, that it aided Ar nold's escape? Circumstantial as the evidence is, I venture to make the charge.

Marshall, in his Life of Washington, says, ' Andrethe prisoner, requested Jameson to inform his commanding officer, (Arnold,) that Anderson was taken Sparks, in his history, says, ' Jameson examin the papers, and knew them to be in the hand writing o prisoner, who called himself Anderson, had been brought to him, and was then in custody, and that

If it could be ascertained that Jameson 1st. Resolved, That this government is the uncompromising enemy of human rights, and that the It has been said that, generally, the officers of the American army were free masons, and Jameson being a colonel, it would seem to be not very improbabl others to take office, under the government of the that he was one, especially when all the circumstan outrages which that government has inflicted, and is was said of the British officers; but whether Andre was one, or not, is not very important in our argunot contemplate the bestowing of favors upon the people of color, but the restoration of their lost social, moral, civil and religious rights.

Of Anderson's capture; but that might have been people of color, but the restoration of their lost social, without any connection with Free Masonry. We can moral, civil and religious rights. wery well judge of the cause of Jameson's amazement
4. Resolved, That the recent capture of slave vessels on the coast of Africa, owned and manned by citizens of the United States, demonstrates more ful- claims of his country; on the other, his oath to aptruth of the charges which we have made against this and he decided in favor of the latter. If Andre wa distress, and demanded his release, James Voted, That a Committee be appointed in each have been carried to the extreme of perplexity. He town in the county, to take subscriptions to the could have liberated Andre, but in so doing, he would David Bartlett, Nathaniel Spooner, and E. Y. Perry, tors would have been the witnesses of his guilt. The suddenness of this dilemma, however, did not incapacitate him; for he did read the papers taken from Andre, did write a letter to Arnold, and did despatch a Middleboro', on the 4th and 5th of July next. Also, chief. Knowing the hand writing of Arnold, and that the General Agent make arrangements for the reading the papers, how is it possible that he should not have discovered something in him that was trea sonable? Instead of writing to Arneld, why did he not wait a response from Washington? Although he was under the immediate command of Arnold, he could not have been under any obligation to write this letter to him, when from the papers, and his

> hand writing, he appeared to be the traitor. After this, nothing is seen or heard of Jameson i our history. Not being tried by a court martial, is it too much to presume he justified himself to Washington by alleging his Masonic obligation to Arnold And thence, if not before, may it not be that Wash ington perceived the pernicious tendency of the Ma sonic Institution? And can any one now doubt that the caution given by him in his Farewell Address without naming Free Masonry, was simed directly a this institution?

Boston, April, 1846.

CASE OF REV. MR. PICKETT -- ONCE MORE. BOSTON, April 10, 1846. Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY :-

DEAR SIR-I take the liberty to address you, as Moderator of the Council that convened in Reading, South Parish, on the 4th and 5th of March last, fo the purpose of dismissing the Rev. Mr. Pickett, if the Council, after considering the reasons which would be presented them, should deem it expedient.

I take this liberty from the fact, that the Council have given full opportunity, &c. as expressed in their result. If I take this as a sample of the liberality of the Council, on the subject under consideration, l think i may, with propriety, take it for granted, tha they will, approvingly, indulge me with the privilege of freely giving them my views, of proposing ques I take the liberty of forwarding, by this opportunity, last Friday's number of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, and shall continue therewith, by every opportunity offering, either direct or via St. Helena, in the subject of their result, for the parameter, in the parameter of the liberty of fering truth. This I wish to do through the press, that I, and many others, may be relieved from portunity offering, either direct or via St. Helena, justice may be done to all parties interested; that the and shall be happy to receive your Liberator in ex- truth may be exhibited before the world, as it is; that thereby the cause of Christ may be advanced; and that God may be glorified.

I have examined said result, and it appears to m that it is expressed in language somewhat ambiguous and, taken in connexion with the commences progress of the investigation, so called, most mys-

You say, in your result, 'The Council, after a pro tracted and thorough investigation of all the reason for the dismission of the Rev. Mr. Pickett, laid be fore them by the Church, have come, unani and without hesitation, to the conclusion, that he ought not to be dismissed from his ministerial and pastoral labors among this people.' Where did the Council erect their standard of investigation? on

amittee of the Church were sent their reasons why the Rev. Mr. Picke as counsel for a part of the Committee and others, contended that Mr. Pickett should first proceed and the Committee were called on to take any past; and after some discussion, the Council so decided. Mr. Pickett then read a list of specifications, as reasons ture against some of his people.

He was repeatedly called on to sustain his reas

et declined, and appeared surprised that he sho be required to prove his reasons true. Some discussion took place, in which both Mr. Summer and the Rev. Mr. Albro, who then presided in the Council, contended, that specifications, without proof, were not reasons, and that he ought to proceed to prove them. But as Mr. Pickett refused to prove his reasons, and the Committee had been called on to give that it might be in order for the Committee to present theirs. Mr. Pickett was unwilling to comply with this motion, and therefore the chairman said there was no business before the Council, and they might as well dissolve and go home. But Mr. Pickett was finally persuaded to withdraw his reasons. The Com-mittee were then called on to proceed. Mr. Sumner observed, that they did not intend to bring any charges against Mr. Pickett's moral character; and ot, unless they were under the necessity of so doing by way of rebutting evidence.

But how were the Committee and their friends

rested before the Council? Was it not, virtually be had, not only of all that they proposed to investigate, but of all their thoughts, and feelings, and suspicions, and that the inmost recesses of their souls should be investigated, and were they not dragged in by the heels, as Mr. Buck, who appeared as counsel for the Rev. Mr. Pickett, expressed it? Were they not critically examined, whether they had been privately to settle peace with their pastor? Was it so with regard to the examination of Mr. Pickett? Had he not assailed, at least by insinuations, some of his people, and even. with regard to the examination of Mr. Pickett? Had he not assailed, at least by insinuations, some of his people, and even members of the Church, in his New Year's Sermon, which was read before the Council? Was not his simply refusing to offer proof in support of his reasons, and withdrawing them, without examination, perfectly satisfactory to the Council? Was it insisted upon that his thoughts, feelings, suspicions, &c. should be investigated? Was there any dragging him in by the heels? Was he questioned, with which they were found covered. whether he had been, privately, to settle peace with

the Council did give full opportunity to all persons to bring any allegations against the Rev. Mr. Pickett and it is also true, that Mr. David Ball and other members of the Parish, did present three distinct al-legations against the Rev. Mr. Pickett. It is further true, that Mr. Ball did offer to sustain those allegaas, by the best of evidence; and that the Council did, by a formal vote, refuse to give him any oppos tunity to do so. It is also true, that the Council did, by a formal vote, refuse to hear the testimony of Mr Edmund Nichols, a man of unblemished moral character, excepting that he had been excommunicated from that Church, because he, for conscience' sake, on account of the corruptions of that Church, had

ithdrawn fellowship.

The Council further say in their result—' We think that the course pursued by some of those who have opposed their Pastor is unreasonable, unchristian, and a violation of their covenant obligations; more especially, in entertaining and freely circulating unfor ded jealousies, and in cherishing opinions, injurious to him as a man and a minister; not only without evidence, but also without making proper efforts to evidence, but also without making proper efforts to assortian the truth. The Council are of the opin-ien, that in thus assailing their Pastor, with accusa-tions which they are unable to sustain, and in thus promoting division and disaffection, they justly exed themselves to the operation of a principle, which ought to be, and is extensively held as Ecclesiastic and Common Law, viz. that when an accuser fails to substantiate his charges, he should be visited cording to the evil intent manifested.'

As I understand, the Council were called only for the dismission of Mr. Pickett, if they, after considering the reasons which would be presented, should deem it expedient. And I am of the opinion, that their result, respecting the course pursued, &c. as whole of the regularly nominated candidates is above quoted, is not only wholly uncalled for, but an assumption, appropriate to the operation of a principle, which it was thought ought to be, and was, exnsively held as Ecclesiastic and Common Law, in France, Spain, Portugal, &c. from the eleventh to 25 the sixteenth century, viz. that when an accused fails to renounce his faith, he should be visited with the penalty attached to the offence charged, according to the nature of the intent manifested.

The Council say further, in their result—The the sixteenth century, viz. that when an accused fails

The Council say further, in their result- The Council are aware, that some members of the Church and Society are desirous that several other matters should be touched upon, in our result; but, after deliberation, we think it not expedient

Would it not have been a mark of wisdom in the Council, not to have 'given full opportunity to all persons' to stir up those other matters?

The Council still further say, in their result- ' Having sought for Divine guidance in this matter, concious of a sincere desire to promote the harmony and prosperity of this Church, and believing we have the nind of Christ, we leave you this result, commending you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and give you an inherittance among all them that are sanctified in Christ

In view of all the facts, and circumstances in the case, how could the Council, consistently with having sought for Divine guidance, 'sincerely desiring the harmony and prosperity of the Church, and be-lieving they have the mind of Christ,' not only without evidence, but also without making proper efforts to ascertain the truth, come, unanimously, and without hesitation, to the conclusion, that he ought not to be dismissed, &c. as above quoted, retaining entire and nished confidence in his moral, religious and ministerial character? JAMES WESTON.

[As this is a matter entirely foreign from the bject of the Liberator, we must decline publishing any thing more in regard to it.]-Ed.

EXPLANATION. FRIEND GARRISON:

I find in your last paper, a communication fro Br. John Prince, addressed to me, and originally designed for my paper, which I declined publishing ce I have never made any attack; and Upon Mr. Prince I have never made any attack; and if I am to hold a public discussion on the truth or falsehood of the New Testament history, or on the sound Christianity (!) of making the Christian Scriptures to be myths and legends, I would prefer to be engaged in such a discussion with Mr. Parker, or one of his party. But as the communication of my esteemed friend, Mr. Prince, does me some injustice, you will permit me to call upon him, through your columns, to give the public, through the same medium, my private note to him in explanation of my reasons for declining to publish his article.

Boston, April 14, 1846.

We mentioned yesterday, that some persons from Kentucky seized a aggrey man at Columbus, on Friday evening last, named Jerry Phinney, and started off with him. They used a ruse to get Jerry into their power, and by aid of a magistrate, constable, &c., who since have been arrested, took him off with an appearance of law and justice on their side. It now appears that Jerry was set free by his mistress, and that the proceedings were illegal.

It appears that his mistress is now dead, and the administrators set up a claim to him, which has resulted in his capture. He has left in Columbus a wife and several children. This is, if we have the right of the story, a very hard case, and one that every honest Kentuckian will protest against. There is a requisition out for the parties from the Governor of Ohio, and efficient officers sent to the Kentucky authorities with it.

authorities with it.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth has this ver-

A slave, who had been a fugitive sixteen year was restored, by the sid of a citizen of Ohio, to be owner in this place, two or three days ago.

The Odd Fellows.—The petitioners to the Massachusetts Legislature for an act of incorporation for the Council further say, in their result—'Having given full opportunity, not only to the Committee of the Church, but to all persons, to bring any allegations against the Rev. Mr. Pickett, we retain entire and undiminished confidence in his moral, religious, and ministerial character.' It is indeed true, that the Council did give full opportunity is call. The Odd Fellows .- The petitioners to the M

Another terrible railroad accident has happened in Another tertible railroad accident has happened in France, on the line between St. Etienni and Lyons. A concussion took place between two locomotives, which met by a mistake in the departure. There were twelve wagons attached to one locomotive.—Six were smashed to pieces in an instant, as well as both the locomotives. Eight persons were killed on the spot, among whom were two women and a child. Ten were wounded fatally, and twenty badly.

Fatal Accident.—While driving a wagon loaded with brick, through Brookline street, on the Neck, on Tuesday afternoon, a man by the name of Rafferty, fell down by steeping into a hole, and the wheels passed directly over his head, and crushed his brains out. He lived in Charlestown, corner of Lawrence and Austin streets, and has left a wife and two children.

On Tuesday evening, March 31st, the Astor House in New York was set on fire by an incendiary Damage was done to the rooms in the upper Mory amounting to about \$10,000. William G. Read, an eminent member of the B

Baltimore, died in that city on the evening of th extensively, and a government in Poland has spread a Cracow. The latest advices, however, appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for lacedom will prove unsuccessful.

Hours of Labor.—Four thousand factory girls Lowell, petitioned the Legislature to fix by law to number of hours of labor that shall constitute day's work, and they have had leave given them

withdraw their petition. In the Common Pleas at Barnstable, Judge Cushing, Charles J. Peterson pleaded guilty to the indictment for manslaughter in killing Amos, the Marshpee Indian, in a scuffle some months since.—

whole of the regularly nominated dermen and Members of the Com-sented at the citizens' meeting, we nated candidates for Al-

Competition .- The Hudson River Steamers ar

Railroad Accident .- A brakeman, named Franci Winslow, was killed on the Worcester Railroad, al Westboro', on Wednesday evening, week. He was detaching the milk car while the train was in motion, and losing his hold, fell under the wheels, and was crushed to death.

Capt. Hern, of the Virginia, of New-York, was severely injured by a sea which struck the ship on the 27th of February, that he died in about 24 hours. He was standing near the round-house, which was

The Water Vote .- The Water Act was accepted Monday, by a vote of 4687 to 348.

Henry Alline, Esq. was re-elected Register of Deeds, by the decisive vote of 4504 to 22.

Dign*—On the 21st of 3d mo. 1846, at her residence in Peru, Clinton county, New York, of a chronic complaint, Harnan Krese, wife of Samuel Keese, and daughter of James and Deborah Rogers, late of Peru, formerly of Marshfield, (Mass.) in the 52d year of her age, to the great grief of a large circle of deeply interested connexions, friends, and acquaintance. In her, the poor and needy, the afficted and distressed, the down-trodden and the oppressed, have lost a benefactor and a friend. She being a warm-hearted abolitionist from the first organization, was as active as her health permitted. Being of quick perception and bold for the right, her independent apirit could never be shackled with religious selfishness, or made to bow to hoary usages and traditional dogmas. As a consistent member of the Society of Friends, she set her face like a fint against that narrow minded, fearful, bigoled exclusiveness, that in too many places closed their meeting-houses against the advocates of reform, and dissuades from commingling with our fellow-men for the promotion of Liberty, Temperance and Peace—but was prompt in bidding the reformer God-speed in these, whatever might be his profession or creed.

REPORTING CLASS.

Mr. HORNSBY, Verbatim Reporter in the Phonographic character, proposes the following to all those Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of reporting Speeches, Lectures, Sermons, &c. verbatim, in such a manner that they shall be able to read their report with ease, at any period of time after it is written. He will commence two classes, one to meet at 3 o clock in the afternoon, the other at 8 in the evening—the classes are to be held on not more than one day in each week, and to continue to meet and the end of six months, when they will have received 25 lessons in the reporting style, by which means they will accomplish that object which many are so anxious to obtain.

Tickets for the whole course of lessons, in either of the classes, five dollars each. The first lesson will be given in the form of a lecture, in the Hall 330 Washington Street, Tuesday afternoon, April 21st, at 3 o'clock, and will be repeated in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission to these lessons, five.

MIDDIGET AWARES

The members and friends of the MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY are requested to meet in convention at Lowell, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst. to continue through the following day. While the Legislature of Massachusetts and the mass of her

Le MOODY, Gen'l Ag't. Mass. A. S. S.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN

Anti-Slavery Society hereby give notice that the Anti-Slavery Society Revely give notice that the TWELFTH NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUES. DAY, the 25th of May, 1848, at 10 clock, A. M.; and will continue in essaion for three days. In performing this duty, the Bossed would urge upon its members and friends, and the members and friends of the American A. S. Society, in all parts of New England and the country, to assemble, in large numbers, for mutual country, to assemble, in large numbers, for mutual country in the instery of our cause and of our country. The triumphant supremacy of the Slave Power in the councils of the nation, consequent on the annexation of Texas; the datardly submission of Massachusetts and the other free States to this revolutionary outrage; the guilty silence of the Church, in view of the accumulating horrors and indefinite extension of slavery; all demand prompt and vigorous measures on the part of those who believe nesserance to trynants to be openingent of the prominent subject for consideration will be the RESISTANCE TO TYNAMES TO BE ORBITERCE TO GOD-A prominent subject for consideration will be the maturing and adopting of a system of combined and extensive agitation for the DISSOLUTION OF THEE EXISTING UNION OF THESE STATES, and the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitution that now binds them together in a compact, alike fatal to the hopes of the slave, and to the rights of the anominally free. The great question of DISSOLUTION, as the only salvation of the country, will be fully discussed; its philosophy and method set forth; its expediency and necessity enforced. Let all come up prepared to unite in an emphatic utterance of their up prepared to unite in an emphatic utterance of their sense of this necessity, and in a firm determination to make a resolute and united effort to hasten its ac-

complishment.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!!!'
FRANCIS JACKSON, President.
EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. C. C. BURLEIGH will lecture in Ware, Warren, Garra B. STREBINS will lecture in Friday, Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Milford, Friday. THOMAS T. STONE, lately from Maine, Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will leave and Lexington, Wednesday, April Groton, Lowell, Thursday The frie edom in all the above mention towns, are urged to co-operate with these able and devoted lecturers, by securing to them convenient

> LORING MOODY, General Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society.

JONATHAN WALKER Will be at the following places, at the specified

South Carver, Friday, April 16
Wareham, Saturday & Sunday, 18, 19
Sippican, Monday, 20
Mattapoiset, Tuesday, 21
Rochester, Wednesday, 22
And if the oppressed victims of the United States have any friends in those places, who will make the necessary arrangements for meetings on this occasion, I will address the people, to the best of my ability, on the subject of slavery.

JONATHAN WALKER.
Plymouth, April 12th, 1846.

NOTICE.

There will be a public meeting held in the meeting-house in Beiknap-street, on the third Monday evening in April at eight o'clock, to hear the charges that were brought against the Secretary of the N. E. Freedom Association on the 25th day of August last, by Paytan Stewart, James I. Giles, Jacob Sampson, and Charles Mahony; and also tohear the answers to those charges, according to the Constitution.

All persons friendly to humanity, are respectfully nyited to be present. A collection will be taken up to pay for the house. Boston, April 14. ROBERT WOOD.

NOTICE.

There will be an Address delivered before the Colored Female Societies that are organized for moral and religious purposes, on the second Monday evening in May next, at 8 o'clock, at the May-street Church. Subject.—The Life of Queen Esther.

ROBERT WOOD.

NOTICE.

The 'Boston Anti-Slavery Social Circle,' is sid of the Fair, will meet on Thursday, 23d inst., at No. 6. Chauncy Place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A punctual at-tendance of its membera is requested, and all persons interested in its objects are invited to be present.

SEND IN ORDERS FOR TRACT NO. 1.

TRACT No. 1 of the New Series, commenced by the New England Non-Resistance Society, is a reprint of that excellent one by C. K. Whipple, formerly published by this Society, entitled 'EVILS OFTHE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.' We have printed an edition of 2000 copies, (it ought to have been 5000; which will hereafter be our number of each, Tract.) Friends may order quantities at the price of one cent per copy by the hundred, or by the dozes. Less than a dozen will be two cents per copy, and single copies three cents. These prices will a little more than cover the cost, in our economical way of publishing; and will enable the Society to sustain a reproductive Tract fund. Donors to this fund, past and future, who wish it, will receive one half of the value of their donations in tracts, as they may order. Address orders to Adin Ballou, (Hopedale,) Milford, Mass., or to R. F. Walcutt, No. 25 Cornhill, Boston.—Practical Christian. SEND IN ORDERS FOR TRACT NO. 1.

In Washington city, March 6th, of cryspelas, in the 45th year of his age, EZEKIEL STARR, one of the Cherokee delegates to adjust with the United States government the numerous difficulties of the comrades.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. THE Depository of the American Peace Society
is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third floor.
The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace
publications, may always be obtained there.
J. P. BLANCHARD,
eptf Transurer, and Stationary Agent.

DR. STOCKING. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 266 Washington-Street, (Corner of Avon Place,) Boston,

STILL offers his professional services to the community, in all the various departments embraced in Practical Dentistry; whether suggiesl, mechanical, or curative. His long experience, extensive practice, well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiarity with all the most useful modern improvements, in setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., are a surie guaranty against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. All operations warranted. ous impostors of the day.
operations warranted.
Boston, April 17, 1846.

MACON B. ALLEN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CORNHILL, BOSTON,

WX

IT THE AN

ROBERT

elating to the

TERM rance; or \$

dollars, if pa OF ADVES passated three Financial

WM. L

VO

REFU

nful ways

come the he larging the a arrocity to a pleasing to even hatred times, the sh

may be comessand vitto each other the fewars. Nay,

hose: 'Slav level of in ar as kidnappe malleled

GREAT LIE,

amant; for They are a and a curse The Libe anti-slavery Frederick I

pungent en vulgar taste the manner

hemselves ulgar prid

of the who

men, without arms. Bhat 4 Other srooked limber feet lake heir backs, treets and walking C is arm; but apped up.

mely it trans ong! In the urden desc

For the Liberator. SPRING HAS RETURNED. BY P. DEAN.

Old surly Winter, with his blasting train Of furious winds and storms, has fled again To northern regions, where the Esquimaux, With wonted blitheness, hails the driving snow Ay, hoary tyrant, thou art gone! we bid Thee speed thy flight! But now amid The glory of the sunny South, behold The rose-crowned queen advance, the bitter cold Dispelling with the glances of her eyes,

As hitherward with lightsome glee she hies; And see! the tint upon her halcyon brow la mirrored in the clouds; and even now, The sweetest warblers of the sylvan throng Have waked their merry lyres to rapturous song. O, lovely Spring! thou queen of light and bloom, Whose joyous presence scatters we and gloom, Take, take the sceptre of the year, and reign ! Velcome, thrice welcome to our clime again Charlestown, March, 1846.

From the Democratic Review for April. THE SHIP BUILDERS. The sky is ruddy in the East,

The earth is grey below, And, spectral in the river mist, Our bare, white timbers show. Up !-let the sound of measured stroke And grating saw begin: The broad-axe to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin.

Hark !- Roars the bellows, blast on blast, The sooty smithy jars, And fire-sparks, rising far and fast, Are fading with the stars. All day for us the smith shall stand Beside that flashing forge; All day for us his heavy hand

The groaning anvil scourge. Gee up !- Gee ho !- The panting team For us is toiling near; For us the raftsmen down the stream Their island barges steer. Rings out for us the axe-man's stroke In forests old and still-

For us the century-circled oak Falls crashing down his hill Up !-- Up !-- in nobler toil than ours No crastamen bear a part: We make of Nature's giant powers, The slaves of human Art. Lay rib to rib, and beam to beam, And drive the trunnels free; Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam

Shall tempt the searching sea. Where'er the keel of our good ship The sea's rough field shall plough-Where'er her tossing spars shall drip With salt spray caught below-That ship must heed her master's beck, Her helm obey his hand, And seamen tread her reeling deck As if they trod the land.

Her oaken ribs the vulture-beak Of Northern ice may peel-The sunken rock and coral peak May grate along her keel: And know we well the painted shell We give to wind and wave, Must float, the sailor's citadel, Or sink, the sailor's grave.

Ho !-strike away the bars and blocks, And set the good ship free ! Why lingers on these dusty rocks The young bride of the sea? Look !- how she moves adown the grooves In graceful beauty now ! How lowly on the breast she loves Sinks down her virgin prow !

God bless her, wheresoe'er the breeze Her snowy wing shall fan, Aside the frozen Hebrides, Or sultry Hindostan !-

Where'er, in mart or on the main, With peaceful flag unfurled, She helps to wind the silken chain Of Commerce round the world!

Speed on the ship !- But let her bear

No groaning cargo of despair Her roomy hold within. No Lethean drug for Eastern lands, Nor poison draught for ours, But honest fruits of toiling hands,

And Nature's sun and showers Be hers the Prairie's golden grain, The Desert's golden sand, The clustered fruits of sunny Spain,

The spice of Morning-land; Her pathway on the open main May blessings follow free. And glad hearts welcome back again Her white sails from the sea.

> From the N. Y. Tribune LINES,

Written upon hearing the result of the late election is New Hampshire.

> BY FRANK HASTINGS. Wonders, sure, shall never cease, But from age to age increase; Old New Hampshire, Granite State, From her shoulders heaves the weight, From her forehead, stern and dark, Wipes th' oppressor's bloody mark, Stands erect again. Rousing is the sturdy North, Like her torrents bursting forth From their icy chain.

Rally, brothers, rally all, Gather at the trumpet's call; Long, too long, hath Slavery's might Brooded o'er our day like night: Long, too long, her step hath been Planted on our valleys green-But her hour is near. Hark ! the call from hill and glen, Rally to your work like men

Who love too much to fear. Not for trampled Slave alone, Not for blessings all our own, Not for party or for clan, But for Universal Man; For the master and the serf. Southern glade and Northern turf. Aye, for each and all, Come we now with purpose high, Freedom's work to do or die,

To live, indeed, or fall. PROPERTY IN MAN.

Unchristian thought! on what pretence so e'er Of right inherited, or else acquired; Of loss or profit, or what plea you name, To buy and sell, to barter, whip, and hold In chains, a being of celestial make; Of hindred form, of kindred faculties, Of kindred feelings, passions, thoughts, Born free, and heir of an immortal hope Thought villanous, absurd, detestable! Unworthy to be harbored in a fiend!

REFORMATORY.

NEWBURYPORT, April 2d, 1846. FRIEND GARRISON:

eleven or twelve years, and knowing it to be a pa- Lorenzo Dow said about Calvinism: per in favor of the free discussion of every thing which has for its object the elevation of the human which has for its object the elevation of the number race, I send you this communication. I am glad that there is one paper that dares to speak out boldly against the sins of the land. It is a welcome weekly visitor to me. The institutions above named I regard as all standing in the way of the elevation of the column with a sharp rebuke of the very kind of fasts to the column t as all standing in the way of the elevation of the colored people of this country, or any other country. The society of 'Odd Fellows,' (odd enough,) excludes our colored friends from joining them. Not that I would advise those friends to unite with them, even if they would be received; for, besides their tom-fooleries,' as you called them, it is a selfish concern, designed to help those who can help themselves countries. They from the very kind of fasts the Governor recommends. They (the Jews) met in public assemblies, prayed and sung, confessed, put on ackcloth, bowed down their heads, appeared very humble and pious, took delight in outward ordinances, &c.; but, after all this show, they met with rebute. They have not got the right fast, the acceptable fast. The prophet don't ask the people to pray—they had

they do, but my main object is to record my testimony tion, what stronger bands can be thrown around three against the society for their treatment of our colored friends. The 'Sons of Temperance,' who, perhaps, do not have so many 'tom-fooleries' as the 'Odd Fellows, have, nevertheless, enough of them. They too, stand in the way of the elevation of our colored

It may be asked, how I know that they would be there is nothing in their constitution which prevents them. Allowing this to be true, (and I am not at all link. I have taken myself out, and I wish the Govsure that the Lodge does not prohibit them,) yet I do know that members enough would be found who would reject them, and that on account of their color. So of the 'Rechabites,' 'Daughters of Temperance,' and 'Daughters of Rechab.' Strange to say, professed abolitionists belong to these societies. Do they not know that they are inconsistent in joining these societies, when their colored brethren and sisters are excluded? If they cannot unite with them here, how can they in heaven? Is there not prejudice enough now in the world? Are not the opponents of the anti-slavery cause doing what they can to encourage this prejudice, without abolitionists assisting them? I think so. There are some who belong to one or the other of these societies, who came out from the churches, because they regarded them as the synagogues of Satan; because they had their negro pews, and were encouraging this devillish spirit of prejudice; and yet unite with these societies!

O, Consistency, thou art a Jewel! There may be some, who, when they join, are not aware of the evil they are doing; yet I cannot but regard every abolitionist connected with these societies, as making one stone in that great wall of prejudice which has oeen building almost ever since the world began, and which is now mountain high. Not that I despise the principles of total abstinence; for I regard them as glorious and heaven-born principles, calculated to regenerate and reform the world; but there is no good reason why any of God's creatures should be excluded on account of their color. I hope that abolitionists, at least, will withdraw all support from any shakes or recite which are enoughed and income and only the last week, that a pale, miserable and hopeless-looking man came to me with a request for my attendance on the funeral of his all but starved and frozen child; and, after the melancholy service was over, he told me the sorrowful tale of his experience in this particular, as an outlawed sufferer in this community. He had been once or twice in the last been once or twice in this community. He had been once or twice in the last been once or twice in this communi these societies, when their colored brethren and sis-

tion, relative to slavery and war, would be, in my view, serving the devil in the highest degree. I say to my erring brother, the Governor, I shall not do

any such thing. I dare not thus insult Jehovah. Here you have, in this prayer, the evidence, as I

Here you have, in this prayer, the evidence, as I told you, that the Governor has no notion of breaking off the ungodly connexion with the slaveholding States. If he had, how could he ask for inspiration for obedience to the Constitution which upholds it?

The next petition is, that He would dispose this, and all other nations, to preserve peace, and to cultivate a good understanding with each other; and that is his infanite goodness, He would save us and them from the cruelties and curse of war. Now, put this prayer, and that one respecting the Constitution together, and see if you can dove-tail them. What says the Constitution of this republic, that we are to sak our Heavenly Father to help us obey? Answer— Congress shall have power to DE-TCLARE WAR, to grant letters of marque and re

prisal, &c. Now, how can I ask God to sinspire ODD PELLOWS, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, AND an honest intention to obey its mandates,' and at the same time pray that God would save me from the cruelties and curse of war, which this same Counti-tution authorizes? I ask His Excellency to answer Having taken your valuable paper for the last me, before I shall obey. It makes me think what

'You can, and you can't;
You will, and you won't;
You'll be damn'd if you do;
And be damn'd if you don't.

selves, notwithstanding some, who do not belong to The prophet don't ask the people to pray-they had selves, notwithstanding some, who do not belong to their society, may sometimes receive aid.

I might here speak of many other things which they do, but my main object is to record my testimony millions of people, than the Constitution throws broken, I see but little hope for my poor brother in bonds. Yet the Governor asks me to pray for inspi-ration to help keep these bands on the poor afflicted slave-or, about the samething, to obey the mandate It may be asked, how I know that they would be excluded from their society, if they should apply, as ly, I shall do all I can to break this constitutions link. I have taken myself out, and I wish the Gov-ernor would take himself out, and all others that are linked with it, and then we should be keeping a right fast. FATHER HENRY.

Palmer, April, 1846.

UNCHRISTIAN TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

I cannot omit to mention in this connection, a

ed on account of their color. I hope that abolitionists, at least, will withdraw all support from any
church or society which encourages this prejudice
against our colored friends.

This may stir up the ire of some; but I am deter

what class of men can there be, having stronge

against our colored friends.

This may stir up the ire of some; but I am determined not to join any society where my colored friends cannot go, (having reference only to character,) and mean to speak out against all such societies at the hazard of reputation or character. It is time that abolitionists were consistent in their profession of friendship and love for the slave, and for our free colored brethren.

Yours for consistency and a consistent Christianity, JOHN L. LORD.

THE STATE FAST.

BROTHER GARRISON:

I feel some desire to write a few words for your truly free paper, in relation to Gov. Briggs's Proclamation for a State Fast. Though I am no reviewer or critic, yet I feel it my duty to rebuke sin in high places and low places; and though men may be dubbed with high titles, and possess nigh stations in State and Church, I cannot feel conscience clear to let sin and error pass in them without notice.

I have waited sometime to hear from you, or some of your able correspondents, for some remarks on that Proclamation; but as yet, I have seen nothing on the subject; therefore, I shall say something, 'hit or miss.' But I mean to hit with Truth's all-prevailing weapon. And now to the Proclamation, so piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously put forth to the eitizens of Massachasetts, to piously and for put for the form of the form of the co on the subject; therefore, I shall say something, this or miss. But I mean to hit with Truth's all-prevailing weapon. And now to the Proclamation, a piously put forth to the citizens of Massachasetts, keep a day of public fasting, humilation and prayer. The Governor says—Let us, on that occasion, humble ourselres before Him. That's right; but I want to see the fruits meet for repentance. We may confess our sins, in a public and formal manner, and not forsake them; and what good will it do; We have no pardon, without forsaking sin; and though we may pray for pardon't through our Lord Jesus. Christ, we are not blessed, unless we forsake. Now the question is, does the Governor—do the citizens of Massachusetts—mean to forsake their sins? Do they mean to break off their ungodly connexion with alaveholding, silher Church or State? No. The Governor himself has no notion of breaking off from that coverant with death, and agreement with belt, in the United States Constitution, made by our fathers—if his own words be sillowed as testimony, a you shall see in his Proclamation.

Here is another object the very pinusly requests us to pray for—to remember, in his good providence, the widow and the fatherless, the poor and down-trodden. If goese he means slaves, but I don't know.) This prayer, in my view, is right down biaseful against God? I set Forgettlaness of the suffering; and we, poor frail or forgettlaness of the suffering; and we, poor frail mortals, are exhorted to put God in remembrance of the poor and down-trodden. If he seems that the Governor has reversed this order, and winhes to have as air up God pure on the continuous of the content of the c

THEODORE PARTER.

This celebrated clergyman, and more than celebrated scholar, is a native of Lexington in this State, and a graduate of the University at Cambridge. His parents were pious and highly respected, though unable, in point of wordly wealth, to educate their son in accordance with his early aspirations. But, while assisting his father in the cultivation of his farm, he lost no opportunity of cultivating his own mind, and as he grew in years, he grew with more than ordinary repidity, in knowledge and understanding. Having fitted himself for college, he entered as a cophomore, and throughout his whole course, his books and other atpenaes were paid for by his own hard carnings.

On graduating from the theological school, Mr. Parker was settled as a Unitarian clergyman in West Roxbury, and remained there till during

at the Meledson. Owing to certain pe-peological views, and the plainness, elouence, learning and power with which he has migated them, Mr. Parker has become, perh-tore conspicuous in the all

DAVID RUGGLES, AND THE MORTHAMPTON COMMUNITY.

Mn. Entron:

Since I first visited the little family, congregated from all quarters of the country at Hopedale, have had a strong disposition to become acquainted with the members of one of kindred spirit, situated in the town of Northampton, in the valley of the Connecticut, in the northwestern part of Massachusetts.

chusetts.

Beside expecting to find a community of ultra reformers—practical Christians—men and women, and children, 100, whose hearts are ever open to feel for those who are friendless—whose hands are continually at work for the amelioration of the condition of the manacled and despised slawe—the self-imbruted inebriate—and the poor criminal, whose only culture served to bring out his baser passions; I desired to see an old friend, a veteran (not in years, but) in anti-slavery effort. One who has been immediately instrumental in rescuing over one thousand persons from the hands of the constitutionally legalized man-stealer, woman-whipper, tutionally legalized man-stealer, woman-whipper eradle-plunderer and soul-driver, of this republic o

cradle-plunderer and soul-driver, of this republic of Christians, who pride themselves that their progenious crossed the Atlantic on account of religious servitude, purposely to establish a system of government that would be so tolerant as to admit all religious opinions, as freely as one creed of universal acceptance, and recognize 'all men free and equal.'

A few days since, I determined to gratify my desire, and once more look upon my old friend—and let him feel the land that guided him in his early blindness. I remembered the benefits received by my association with him as an amanuensis, and knew that all trouble would be amply repaid in the renewal of our companionship, if but for two days—and accordingly started. renewal of our companionship, days—and accordingly started.

ever active mind. I expected to find him some-what impaired in health, from the exposure attend-ant upon relieving the poor hunted fugitive, in all weathers and seasons; and suffering from the ef-fects of the disease of the eye, which caused him to leave the city—the scene of his active anti-sla-very—but was agreeably disappointed in finding him still alive to the cause of suffering humanity, heartily engaged in the 'Northampton Water-Cure lufirmary,' where he is Principal, and enjoying as good health, as in the days of his vigilance for the slave, with the exception of his sight, which still slave, with the exception of his sight, which still

fuses to serve him to read.

He has several patients under his care, and others waiting to be admitted.

awaiting to be admitted.

Isympathized deeply with one from Connecticut, who manifested heartfelt satisfaction at having been cured in a few weeks of a chronic salt-rheum, and a disease of the lungs. He seemed elated with the idea, that after being a subject for the 'spray,' 'douche,' 'shower,' and other baths, deemed suitable for his case—after being 'half packed,' and 'packed in,'—he was about being 'packed,' and 'packed in,'—he was about being 'packed off,'—once more to freet those who had despaired of his cure, and laughed at the idea that 'simple cold water,' was able to remove the diseases that had refused to 'come out' at the bidding of calomel, or the call of lobelia—and prove to them that there are cleansing properties in water, and that they who wash shall be heated.

The mode by which Mr. Ruggles judges how to apply the treatment to the symptoms, is by feeling

wash shall be healed.

The mode by which Mr. Riggles judges how to apply the treatment to the symptoms, is by feeling the skin of the patient, his sense of touch being very acute, it enables him to discero readily, by the form of the pores, and the circulation of the blood.

'The Green Mountain Spring,' a new journal, devoted to the cause of reform in medical treatment, speaking of Mr. Ruggles' establishment, says:—'He has recently performed some remarkable cures, a report of which will be published in our next number. I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. R. for some years, and think he possesses remarkable tact and sagscity, in adapting treatment to symptoms. His terms are \$5.00 a week.'

Knowing that Mr. R. used to have an uncommon memory, I thought I would test its present tensibility by allowing him to judge, by the voice, who it was that addressed him, and though we had not met for some six years, the first exclamation from him was the counciation of my name, and 'I know your voice.'

us much for my friend David Ruggles - a few Thus much for my friend David Ruggles—a few words concerning the community, upon whose ground his establishment is located, and I am done I arrived here at a peculiarly interesting period in the history of its affairs. They had just held their fourth annual meeting, and the result looks like success to the cause.

The proceeds of their labor for the last year amounted to between seven and eight thousand dollars, leaving them over two thousand dollars next profits, while their debts amounted to only eleven thousand.

Vigilance Committee, and not from any idea of merit in expressing them, I have hastily penned the above remarks for your paper.

Respectfully, yours,
HENRY RICHARDS CRUMMELL.

anipping at the Melanbows. Owing to centain percular theologous drews, and the phinness, do cultar theologous drews, and the phinness, do cultar theologous the tree light which he has promised them, Mr. Parker has become, parhaps more conspicuous in the religious world, than any other man of his day, on this side of the ocean. What there was here to be the thin the side of the ocean with the part of the thin the light of the thin the light of the thin the light of the tu urj it upón di atenjun ov udurz. di Fonogra-furz ov Inglund wil, i det not, considur him az a nobul acwizifun tu di Fonografic armi. [Wi ar obligd tu Mr. Andruz for rectifin s

mistee wid rispect tu di odurfip ov di ecselent letur in ewesçun, and sori dat wi fud hav folun intu di in ewescun, and sort dat we just hav foun intu di tun comun practis ov tzein for granted dat hwiç wi ot tu hav inewird abst. We supozd di letur tu bi hiz producjun, notwitstäudig der woz no nem atáct tu it, bicoz wi felt sumhwot confidunt dat di editur ov a nyzpepur wad not spic in sug strej langwij ov di practicabiliti and impertuns ov Lit ururi Riferm so urli in di de. Wi ar jenurul ururi Riform so urli in di de. considurd bi di conducturz ov di pres az di wildest monomeniaes, for DERIU tu hop dat it iz posibul tu efect a cenj in sr acnolijedli reçed ortografi.] Pitman's Phonotypic Journal for Jan. 1846.

HI ANIMULE SIC OV HI PLEG. A dir disiz, dat oz its burt Tu venjuns dy di crimz ov urt,— di pleg. (tu col it bi its nem,) Wun singul de ov hwig Wud Plytoz ferimun enrig,

Wejd wer on bists, bot wild and tem. de did not el, but el wur sic: No huntin ns, bi fors or tric,
Tu sev hwot mit so sun ecspir.
No fund ecsited dar dizir;
Nor wulf nor focs ns wogt tu sle di inosunt and tendur pre. Ti turtulz fled;

So luv and darfor jo wer ded. di ljun consil held, and sed: Mį frendz, į du biliv His oful scurj, for hwig wi griv, Iz for or sinz a punisment Most rigusli bi Hevun sent. Let us or giltiest bist rizin, A sacrifiz tu rat divin. Purhaps dis ofrin, tryli smel, Me gen di lif and helt ov el. Bi histuri wi find it noted. dat livz hav bin just so divoted. den let us al try Hen let us of turn iz widin, And feret st di hidun sin. Himsélf let no wun spar nor flatur, But mec clin confuns in di matur. For mi, mi apitit haz pled di glutun Tu muç and esun upon mutun.

S. Hwot harm had er mi victimz dun?

I ansur, tryli, Nun. Purhaps, sumtimz, bi hungur prest, žv et di sepurd wid di rest. yild miself, if nid dur bi; And yet i tine, in ecwiti, le fud confes hiz sinz wid mi; For lez ov rit and justis cri, di giltiest alon sud di. Sir, sed di foes, yr majesti Iz humblur dan a cin sud bi, And ovur-sewimis in di ces. Hwot! itin stypid fip a crim?

No, nevur, sir, at em tim. It radur woz an act ov gres, marc ov onur tu dar res. And az ta fepurdz, wun me swar, di fet yr majesti discribe, Iz recumpens les ful dan far For suc ysurpurz or or tribz.

Aus Renurd glibli spoc,

And lad aplez from flatrurz broc. Ov nidur tigur, bor nor bar, Did eni oin incwirur dar

Tu asc for crimz ov hi digri; di fiturz, biturz, scraçurz, el From evri mertul sin war fri; di veri degz, bot gret and su Wur sents, as for as dogz cud bidias, confesio in hiz turn.

dus spec in tonz ov dip consum:

hapund try a mid tu pas;

Thapund try a mid tu pas,

In mones, its onurz, wur at mas,
Cin hungur, legur, tendur gras,
And ad tu diz di devul tu,
Ol temted mi di did tu du. A if di bists wur of hiz fox: A wulf, haranin leyurwiz, Dinsust di as for sacrifiz-

Dinsust di as for sacritz—
di beld-pet, scabi, raged lst,
Bi hum di pleg had cum, no dst.
Biz felt wez jujd a hanin erim.
Hwot! it anudurz gras? O fer
A nuz ov rop and det sublim,
For dat ofens, wur el tu tem!
And san pur Grizul felt di spm.
Jun hymun corts acwit di stron,
And dum di wic. 34 darior rag. And dum di wie, at darior ren. La Fonten DENTAL SURGERY

THE subscriber would invite particular at to this advertisement, which he thinks may a place among the late improvements in Dea the engages that the compensation for every a tion of Dental Work, from the insection of to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall one half the amount charged by others, and subscriber at the article and the subscriber of yed a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTINA,

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTINA,

AND SURGEON DESTINATION OF SURGEON DESTINATION DESTINATION OF SURGEON OF SURGEON OF SURGEON DESTINATION OF SURGEON OF SURGEON OF SURGEON OF SURGEON OF SURGEON

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBERY) STEEL

D. S. GRANDIN, M.D. DENTIST. INFORMS his friends and the public, that he be happy to serve them in all the varieties of Dental art, according to the latest important Dr. G. has had upwards of seventeen year's

Dr. G. has had upwards of seventeen year in rience in the business, and will warrant all on tions that he undertakes to be done in a suite. manner. Terms will be reasonable.

Rooms at the Graham house, 23 Brattle street.

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOM

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's in Silk and Shawl store, in the new ston building just crected. No pains or expense will be spared to make the

Rooms the most Genteel and Fashicashi any in the city, and to secure the most cosmos skill in every thing appertaining to the busing.

The public are respectfully invited to call as judge for themselves, being assured that whose comes from this Establishment will be exceeded the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE AR.

Perfect astisfaction is guaranteed in all.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all case, a no charge.

TP PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-street, about half way between the bridge and Suffolk-streets,

C. would respectfully inform the public, the L. has fitted up and opened his house to seem date with Board and Lodging those who may is him with their patronage. He respectfully suisahare. No pains will be spared to render it see way a pleasant and agreeable house. Tens is February 27. NEW

Furniture and Feather Store

No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTONE WHERE may be found a general assorting FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all to suit all, and at low prices too for the qual cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested

before purchasing elsewhere.

C. W. BRABROOL

N. B. The first price is the only price, each small discount for cash March 14.

BOARDERS WANTED. HAVE taken a very quiet and convenient h. No. 30 London-atreet, and can accommodate

boarders.
Inquire at the office of the Prisoner's Fried,
Cornhill.
March 13.
JOHN M. SPEM

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS

WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

In this place, so long celebrated for the bestipits scenery, purity of its air, and utility of the units now instituted a WATER-CURE INFERRALY; this from the above considerations, promises to led greateat importance to the afflicted, and to pension withing to spend a season in the country for the pose of recruiting the energies of the system, in a time of illness or hard labor. The besuly of scenery and salubrity of the air are not office zeros in any country. The water is abundant, and a set of the system of the system of the system of the season in any country. in any country. The water is abundant, ast temperatures, from ice-cold to 72 degree I heit's Thermometer. The mountain sping been tested by the celebrated chemists, Dr. Co. of New-York, and Prof. Avery of Hamilton Co. and pronounced perferctly pure and soft rious Baths, as Plunge, Shower, Douche, Hatain, Eye and Ear, Cold or Warm, are so cot tain, Eye and Ear, Cold or Warm, are so come as to be comfortable, inviting, and easy of set invalids at all times. The rooms are so wan to render them perfectly comfortable eres a coldest weather. Persons afflicted with either crechronic diseases, have much to induce, wast this establishment. The water treated been particularly successful in the following plaints:—Rheumatism, either acute or chronic increases. plaints:—Rheumatism, either acute or chrone, incipient stages of Consumption, Disprise or gestion, with its train of symptoms, as Hadati, atipation, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, &c. Ins. Nerrous Affections, and the various forms of its as Typhus, Billious, and Intermitting. It take that m in all cruptive diseases, as Small Pet, sless, Scarlet Fever, &c. All Secretaries commons, ulcers, Fever Sores and Boils, are more distinctional processfully treated by water than by any spiss medicine.

The diet and regimen of the patients are kn attended to, which alone, in most cases of each disease, is far better for the patient than any go of drug medication. Suitable medical exame and advice constantly in attendance at the ethin ment, who will give strict attention to the patient who will give strict attention to the patient of the patient of

Those who feel competent to treat their own as frome, and want an examination and precise as home, in a reasonable expense.

The inhabitants of this vicinity are particularly tified that they can have medical advice and interest of their own houses, in all acute or choose to the competence of the co One important item to the afflicted is, that the

The expense, per week, is from \$5 to \$6,1 ding board, medical advice and attendance.

N. B. The patients are expected to bring trainer or cotton sheets, three woollen blankets, traces bles and towels.

DAVID CAMBELL, Principal: N. BEDORTHA, M. D., Resident Physicial DR. S. GRAHAM, Counselling Physics.

P. S. Lecetted 25 miles east of Aftony, is the Boston and Albany, the Hudson, and sin Housatonic railroads.

February 20.

AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE Leonard Chase, Migral VERNONT .- Rowland T. Robinson, North Los

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Levy, Loredt, R. R. Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Austin, Nestedding W. Best.

Porthamates.

Elias Richards, Waymouth; George Northampton.
Ruoonal sland — Amaranoy Paine, Prevident William Adams, Pasetucket.
Nrw-York.— S. H. Gay, New York City, Ind.
Nrw-York.— B. H. Gay, New York City, Ind.
C. Fuller, Statiscateles; — Thomas McClintoth it terino; — John H. Parker, Peru.
PRENEYI, VASIA. — M. Preston, Tames Fulton, Jr., McWilliamatoton; — Thomas is James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamatoton; — Thomas is bleton, Rasselfville; — B. Kent, Andrew Britis, Philas, John Cox, Homoston, — James M. M. Kin, Philas, Joseph Ferron, Penningtonsille.
Onio.— Lot Holmes, Columbiana.